YOU HAVE USED THE REST
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Palmer covers at Rs. 7 each
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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Can only be said in the case of Buccaneer tyres.
Covers at Rs. 5 each.
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supply them.
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 151 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
29th June	Arabia	8000	....	....
2nd July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th "	Nagoya	7000	....	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th Aug.	Mandala	8000	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th "	Kashmir	9000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Katsari-Hind	11500
23rd Sept.	Caledonia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th "	Khyber	9000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagoya	7000	....	....
8th "	Karmala	9000	....	....
15th "	Khiva	9000	....	....
22nd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
29th "	Nellore	7000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
30th June	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
28th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
25th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
28th June	Linga	Karachi direct.
2nd July	Itola Purjun	Calcutta via Tuticorin and Colombo.
9th "	Palamcotta	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
14th "	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
3rd July.	"Mongara"	8200

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First Class (returning B.I.) Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs.1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second Class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas. (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
King's Buildings, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery :—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Delivery will be made free of charge to buyers in Bombay.
For further particulars apply to our
SOLE AGENT
Mr. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.
Khadak Mandir, Post BOMBAY.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9307		26thJune
City of Paris	A & C	9000		22ndJuly

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	455	975
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	943	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The Bombay Chronicle is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	16th June	20th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4168	4th July	10th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4008	22nd July	3rd Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	30th June	12 July
Shibetoru Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru	4515	....	15th July	26th July

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S
THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.
Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,
Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Lability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
78 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Ceba
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 d not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest allowed when the sum accrued does not aunt to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amountsbove Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms ich may be ascertained upon application. overnment Securities. Stocks and Shares bott and sold on account of clients and also ived for safe custody and collection of Inest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are recd for twelve months and shorter periods attes to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 26.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Coimbatore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Ylolle
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 [illegible] which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcuta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, etc., of outstations are bought, and discounted.
For other particulars [illegible] of business apply to—
SHT. [illegible] DAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Debility and all other wasting diseases cured radically and permanently in four weeks Rs. 4 per week. Two days medicines gratis for trial. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta. 4424

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood-impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

WANTED

WANTED—SCIENCE GRADUATES for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 4423

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply with reference and salary required to Box No. 100 B Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4451.

WANTED—Small PRINTING PRESS for circulars. Apply with full particulars and price to Box No. 939. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4437

WANTED—A capable and competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Apply stating terms with full particulars to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Ahmedabad. 4436

WANTED—Immediately TWO-SEATER CAR in first class condition. Standard or Calcott preferred. Apply to Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4438

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE, pensioner or Government Service gentleman experienced in managing and supervising Landlord's affairs. Apply to Box No. 931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4411

WANTED—A young, energetic, honest man as a SECRETARY or MANAGER. Must have thorough knowledge of English. Gujarathi, accounts and business correspondence. One experienced in Import and Export business preferred. Apply stating age, experience and salary expected to Box No. 936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4433

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.—Demonstrator in Chemistry wanted for the above college by August 1st,—stipend Rs. 70.

Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned not later than July, 1st.

J. H. BARNES,
Principal.

4390

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Barwani State Medical Department, starting salary Rs. 35 p. m., plus Rs. 7 p. m. as Provident fund; free quarters and joining expenses according to state rules. Applications with copies of diploma, stating age, previous experience etc., should be immediately addressed to

THE STATE SURGEON,
4453 Barwani State (C. I.) via Mhow.

WANTED.—Representatives in every locality in India, Burma and Ceylon for the sale of our world-renowned "Hairtone" (unique toilet preparation) under the system of cash prizes worth Rs. 50,000 among the purchasers of Hairtone. Pay Rs. 50, 40, 30, 25 and 20, besides liberal commission. Cash security required Rs. 1,000, 700, 500, 400 and 300, respectively. Service at present secured for 6 months. No risk, no trouble. Every honest, energetic man (or woman) may well undertake the work and secure a decent income in leisure hours, without interfering with service or profession if any. Apply for Rules and Regulations to the HAIRTONE MANUFACTURING Co., 155, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 4364.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE AND SIDE-CAR 7-9 H.P. Electric and Rubber Horn, Speedometer, Lamp, Pump, and Tools complete. Almost new. Cost Rs. 1750. What offers? Owner buying a car. Apply to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1099

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—The gas plant of 200 lights is to be sold, owing to the Electric light installation in the Nilambag Palace. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT RAJKHARCH DEPARTMENT, Bhavnagar. Offers invited. 4452.

FOUND—A GOLD WATCH was found at Poona on or about the 7th or 8th June, 1916. It is lying unclaimed at the Police office. The owner should apply giving full details to the DISTRICT SUPDT. of Police, Poona. 4456

FOR SALE—Engines, Boilers, Ginning machine, Looms, Warping Winding machines, Cloth Finishing machine, Rotary sewing machine, Dyeing jiggers, Cloth Baling Press with Pump, cop reels. See personally during business hours.

MOTILAL c/o Seth Bachhraj Jamnalal,
4457 187, Kalbadevi Road.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 7 Gents' Brown Calf Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned soles sown on. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. A well finished and strong boot. Price Rs. 6 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—87 pairs R 72, Ladies Black Glace Kid Gibson shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale Price Rs. 4/6 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—5 PALLAVARAM, Madras.

GLASS FACTORY FOR SALE.—Kashi Glass Manufacturing Company's factory buildings at Sitarampore, near Asansole, with tools and plants, are for sale. Almost in working order, within easy reach of railway station and requisite materials open to inspection. Offers invited before 30th June, 1916. Also glasswares in stock saleable. Iron beams and corrugated sheets in large quantities.

Apply to:—

GOURI SANKAR PRASAD VAKIL,
MADHO PRASAD,
Liquidators.

Bulanala, Benares City.

4418

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board. Couple Rs. 225; Single Rs. 140. Apply MRS. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1087

TO BE LET—Immediately ground-floor and 2nd floor, fully open to sea. Apply J. S. ENTY, No. 6, Dadysett Hill Chowpaty. 4427

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate, Street. 1016

NOTICES

NOTICE.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

A REQUISITION signed by seven members of the above Institution having been received by the Managing Committee in this behalf notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the members of the Institution will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July 1916, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the office of the Chairman the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, Hornby Road, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

To read, approve, adopt and confirm the engrossment of the Deed of Grant re. donation of Rs. 66,500 from the Trustees of the Estate of Bai Awabai F. Petit to the Funds of the Nasarwanji Maneckji Petit Charitable Dispensary, Khetwady, embodying the terms already adopted at the last Special General Meeting held on 3rd December, 1915, as approved by the said Trustees with alterations with reference to the availability of the benefit of the Funds first to Parsis as far as practicable.

By order of the Managing Committee,

JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER.
4448 Secretary.

SALE OF G. I. P. RAILWAY BUILDING NO. 21, PAREL ROAD CROSS LANE, NEAR CHINCHPOKLI.

TENDERS are invited for purchase including demolishing and removing the Building No. 21, Parel Road, Cross Lane, near Chinchpokli which formerly belonged to the "Empire Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.," and lately purchased by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

All tenders must be addressed to the DISTRICT ENGINEER, District No. 1, Damoder Building, Ravelin Street, sealed and marked confidential not later than 3rd July.

For any further particulars the tenderer can apply to the undersigned at the above stated address between 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days and 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturday.

The District Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

P. E. H. FREKE,
Ag. District Engineer, District No. 1.

4447

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY offered best English made Rubber Hoses, plain, armoured, suction and armoured suction, in all sizes. Rubber sheets, valves in red grey or black, gas tubings, insertion sheets, red and grey fibre sheets, vulcanizing compounds, stamp making rubber. Special terms to approved dealers. Send enquiries immediate to:—

J. D. JONES, and Co.,
Rubber Department,
Clive Buildings, 8 Clive Street,
Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"Grayite." 4366

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai AVABAI JANIA widow of MANECKJI COWASJI ADAJANIA having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent, tenure, admeasuring 105 7/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118 and 2119 and New No. 1A1/9223 Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 3A/5506 together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of the Khetwady 10th Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2065 (2) and Street No. 7(b) and which said premises are bounded as follows:— That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Kamrudin Tyabji, on the West by the said Khetwady 10th Cross Lane, on the North by the property formerly belonging to Khoja Mahomedbhai Hassumbhai Dattoo and now belonging to Rustomji Navabhai Khumbatta and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Khatry Suleman Abba but now belonging to Aishabai and Fatmabai, daughters of Molvi Abdul Karim.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1916.

UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
4455 Purchaser's Attorneys.

S. S. "CITY OF NAGPUR."

ARRIVED ON THE 24TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading, Packages exceeding 30 cwt. in weight will be landed on the quay, at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay. 4450

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank which was to be held on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1916, is adjourned for want of quorum, to SATURDAY, next, the 1st July, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered Office of the Bank, Old Times of India Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

For Bombay Provincial Bank, Ltd.
BALUBHAI KAHANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

4454 Bombay, 24th June, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 69.

VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS. HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 150 TONS WALLACE INDIAN FIRST CLASS, WALLACE INDIAN SECOND CLASS, AND MOULMEIN OVER 12 INCHES SIZE SELECTED TEAK QUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instat, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Bunder, by order of Seth Heraj Jamnadas.

About 50 Tons Wallace India First Class Teak Squares.

About 50 Tons Wallace Indian Second Class Teak Squares.

About 50 Tons Moulmein Sected Over 12 inches size Teak Squares.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1916.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Stet.

AUCTION SALE OF TUMERIC.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 26th June, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Mes. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction by order of Thaker. Premji Dia at Dhabi Gali at his own Godown, anon account and at the risk of default purcaser Samji Hansraj.

287 bags Turmeric Gantoo
97 bags Turmeric Rajapu
(Balance 111 bags.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT'S 250 SHARES OF THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD., AND 4/192 PART OF THE COMMISSION IN THE SIND MILLS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Hanumanbux Ramcoover, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 5th day of July, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the 250 shares of the Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., and 4/192 part of the commission in the said Mills.

The shares are bearing No. 12501 to 12750 and now standing in the name of Devilal Bhajanlal, a partner of the firm of Messrs. Sadasukh Bhairulal, the mortgagees of the shares.

The 4/192 part of the commission is to be earned by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co. as Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd. and payable to the said Insolvent under an agreement dated the 5th day of October 1907 made between the said Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., of the first part and Sarupchandji Hookamchandji of Indore of the second part and others therein named as parties of the third to seventeenth part including the said Insolvent who is a party thereto of the twelfth part belonging to him and now assigned over to the said Devilal Bhajanlal on behalf of his said firm who are the mortgagees thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDRA HILL ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the owner of the property, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1916, 4 p.m., (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 536 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bandra Hill Road, Taluka Salsette, District Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under survey No. 188, Sub No. 1 and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under House No. 425 (a), 221 and bounded on the east by the private passage, the moiety whereof is appertaining to these presents and beyond that by the property of Gajanand Sadanand Desai, on the west by the house of Jamshedji Panthaki, on the north by the property of Eccos Fonsica and on the South by the property of Ganpatrao Madhawrao Dhairwan, together with all buildings out-houses, edifices, fences, hedges, drains, wells, privies, water courses and privileges, etc., thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the owner of the property at their office No. 25 Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF USEFUL AND DECORATIVE PORCELAIN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDDAY, the 28th day of June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows, Street, Fort, a consignment of useful and decorative Japanese porcelain consisting of:—

Blue and white and coloured coffee cups, tea and coffee sets for 6 and 12 persons plates of different sizes, Imari soup tureens, vegetable dishes, flat dishes, etc.

Also.

An assortment of black and other enamel coloured vases, three and five coloured vases flower pots, ginger jars and garden seats of old Chinese design, satsuma tea sets, vases and incense burners, Imari and other fine porcelain vases in various shapes, large wall plates, figures, etc.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1916.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 P. M.

"NEW YORK" ANOTHER GREAT STAR ATTRACTION!

A modern story of the American Stage from A. H. Woods, famous Broadway Success featuring FLORENCE REED.

SHE-WHO-PLUCKS-AT-THE STRINGS-OF-YOUR-HEART.

IN FIVE GREAT ACTS. **"NEW YORK"** IN FIVE GREAT ACTS.

Supported by John Miltern and Fania Marinoff, the famous Russian Dancer.

A Gold Rooster Drama in 5 vigorous parts.

SHOWING REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHY OF NEW YORK BY NIGHT. "THE GREAT WHITE WAY" (BROADWAY) with its millions of changing lights. ITS GARISH AND BRILLIANT NIGHT SIGNS. ITS LAVISH ILLUMINATIONS.

The latest development of modern Cinematography.

To-morrow Tuesday, June 27th, Bombay's Favourite Attraction.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents WOLSLEY CHARLES and

For a short season only **"THE SCAMPS"** After a record Eastern Tour.

In their Merry Vaudeville Entertainment from the Comedy and Palace Theatres, London.

New Music. Original songs. Rollicking Fun. Modern Burlesques.

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 annas. Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

The Trials of FRANCE at the hands of the invaders, and the stirring story cleverly woven around the events which are now taking place in FLANDERS

in

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

with

CHARLES CHAPLIN

SHOWING AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. 1882.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema. 2 Serials together 8 parts.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

AND

BROKEN COIN.

24 CASH PRIZES 24

IN

Rs. 2,000

TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

UNIVERSAL CITY'S GREATEST PRODUCTION THIS YEAR.

The 5-reel Comedy-Drama:

"LONDON'S LEGACY"

Featuring J. Warren Kenigan.

An American Mine Manager in Peru has made great improvements in the property and the Governor and his Secretary try to send him away and take the profits. His life is attempted a score of times but he fights the whole city, only going away in the face of superior numbers. An aunt leaves him a girls' school. The daughter of the Peruvian Governor is a pupil, and the hero saves her from a plot by the Secretary. So grateful is the Governor that the ways are made smooth for his new son-in-law at the mine.

ONE OF THE MOST STIRRING AND DRAMATIC STORIES EVER FILMED.

Two-part comedy.

"VANITY, THY NAME IS—."

Featuring Jane Gail.

An extravagant wife is taken in hand by her mother, who makes her work hard for a week and sends her back to her husband ... This is a quite new aspect of a mother-in-law for a comic film.

The last mail's

PATHE GAZETTE:

CANADIANS AT PLAY.
7th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.
PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.
SPRINGTIME AT THE FRONT.
"SUMMER TIME"
LONDON TELEPHONE GIRLS.
EMPIRE DAY.
WRECKED ZEPPELIN.
CHARGE!
CAPTURED GUN AT SOUTHWARK.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD, AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Seth Vithaldass Gopaldass, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th proximo and the following days, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each-day at their Rooms, at 22, Apollo Street Fort, the following valuable jewellery, consisting of valuable diamond rings, diamond and pearl necklace, loose pearls and emeralds, bracelets, very valuable ruby rings, valuable emerald rings, loose diamonds, lockets, brooches, gold ornaments, one ancient very valuable ruby ring, etc., etc.

The above will be on view five days before the sale.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, MAHALUXMI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed, will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1916, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned immoveable properties of the company, together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenances, buildings standing thereon and the engines, boilers and machinery of the said Mill. The Mill has 36432 mule spindles and has land measuring about 37,914 square yards or thereabout. The sale will be subject to certain conditions and the conditions as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the Office of the said Liquidators at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, or of the undersigned, during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of Liquidators' Solicitors Messrs Payne and Co., at Treachers' Building, Fort. On application being made to the liquidators, or to the undersigned arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasers, the premises and machinery.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th June, 1916.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application.

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " " of East Indian	100
" " Imports	25,000
Mid. Americans	8.29+7
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.85+10
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 13.26+24
	Oct. 13.38+22
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	July 13.04+26
	Oct. 13.21+24

Liverpool, June 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	8,000
Mid. Americans	8.24—5
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.85 Unchgd.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24th.

Total Imports 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
June	7.99
June-July	7.94
July-Aug.	7.91
Aug.-Sept.	7.86
Sept.-Oct.	7.81
Oct.-Nov.	7.76
Nov.-Dec.	7.71
Dec.-Jan.	7.69
Jan.-Feb.	7.67
Feb.-Mar.	7.66
Mar.-Apl.	7.66
Apl.-May	7.65
May-June	7.64
June/July	7.63

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values, are one p.int lower all round.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
June	8.00	
June-July	7.95	+2
July-Aug.	7.92	
Aug.-Sept.	7.87	
Sept.-Oct.	7.82	
Oct.-Nov.	7.77	
Nov.-Dec.	7.72	+3
Dec.-Jan.	7.70	
Jan.-Feb.	7.68	
Feb.-March	7.67	+2
March-April	7.67	
April-May	7.66	
May-June	7.65	+3
June-July	7.64	

Liverpool, June 24th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
June	8.02	
June-July	7.97	
July-Aug.	7.94	+2
Aug.-Sept.	7.89	
Sept.-Oct.	7.85	
Oct.-Nov.	7.80	
Nov.-Dec.	7.75	—3
Dec.-Jan.	7.73	
Jan.-Feb.	7.71	
Feb.-Mar.	7.71	
Mar.-Apl.	7.71	+4
Apl.-May	7.70	
May-June	7.69	
June-July	7.67	+3

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.50+3
November	11.28+2
January	11.18+2

Liverpool, June 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.54+4
November	11.34+6
January	11.25+7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

[illegible] Good	6.15	
" " Fully Good	6.30	
" " Fine	6.45	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.80	
" " Fine	7.10	+10
" Broach Good	7.95	
" " Fully Good	8.10	
" " Fine	8.25	
" Scinde Good	6.20	
" " Fully Good	6.35	+20
" " Fine	6.50	

Liverpool, June 24th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.10	
" " Fully Good	6.25	
" " Fine	6.40	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.75	
" " Fine	7.05	
" Broach Good	7.90	—5
" " Fully Good	8.05	
" " Fine	8.20	
" Scinde Good	6.15	
" " Fully Good	6.30	
" " Fine	6.45	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	62,000
" Imports	61,000
" Stock	659,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 24th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,049,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	132,000
East Indian " "	225,000
American " "	2,575,000
Other " "	56,000
Total Sales	28,000
East Indian Sales	700
Total Speculation	3,000
" Export	2,000
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	56,000
" " Forwarded	1,400
" " Actual Export	700
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	140,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	189,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, June 23rd

Cloth:—There is more enquiry with fair Indian demand.

Yarns:—Hardening with an increased demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York July	13.11—18
Futures at New York October ..	13.26—15
Spot Cotton at New York	13.80—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.00unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.96—10
Futures at New Orleans October ..	13.12—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¼unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.75½ unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	65¾+¾
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	85,600
" Exports to Great Britain	46,000
" " to France and Continent ..	50,000
" " to Japan	22,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	843,000
" " at Interior Ports	483,000

New York, June 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	29,000
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York July	13.24+13
Futures at New York October ..	13.37+11
Spot Cotton at New York	13.40+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.06+6
Futures at New Orleans July ..	13.03+7
Futures at New Orleans October ..	13.22+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¼ Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.75½ Unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	66½+¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	31 3/16+3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5¼
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5¼
" " " 6 " ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4¼
Transfers on Madras Rs. 300,000 at 1-4 5/32.	
Consols 2½ %	59¼+¼
[illegible] 3½ %	52 Unchgd.
[illegible] 3½ % Sterling Loan	86½ Unchgd.

Government Securities 3 %	69½	Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.16 Unchgd.		

London, June 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	31 9/16+⅜	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint and Indian buying-steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5¼	Unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5¼	
" " " 6 " ..	5⅜	
Interest day to day loans	4	
" 7 day market loans	4¼	

WAR LOANS.

London, June 23rd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£89¼+¼
4½ % 1925—1945	£96 1/16—1/16

SKINS.

London, June 23rd.

Goat skin sale closed to-day bales sold 840.000

Goat skins Madras Prime 2d. dearer

Do. Medium par to 1d. lower

Do. Ordinary par to 1d. lower

Goat skins Bombay Do. 1d. lower.

Sheep Skins:—Strong.

Do. Madras Prime 6d. to 9d. dearer.

Do. Do. Medium 4d. to 6d. dearer

Do. Do. Ordinary 4d. to 6d. dearer.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 23rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F June Sellers	55—6d.	
SOUTH AMERICAN		
Rozario Santa Fe—61¼lbs. June Sellers unchgd	49/6	
AUSTRALIAN.		
South Australian April Sellers. unchgd. ..	65	
Victorian April Sellers. unchgd.	67	
BARLEY.		
Karachi Barley June-July Flat. unchgd. ..	47/6	
SEEDS.		
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship June-July. Sellers unchgd.	61/6	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. Sellers unchgd. ..	62	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. Sellers	68/6—6d.	
Toria Rapeseed:—June-July. Sellers	62/6	
LINSEED.		
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June July Sellers	65/6—1d.	
Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers ..	66/6 unchgd.	
COTTONSEED.		
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull. Nominal	£12/5/0 —5s.	
METALS.		
English Best Selected Copper	£130—7	
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£98¾+2¼	
Copper Braziers	£156—3	
Yellow Metal	16½	Unchgd.
Hard Spelter	61¼	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool ..	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£27-10-0	
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6	
FREIGHT.		
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.		
JAVA SUGAR.		
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/6	Unchgd.
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/7½	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/6	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/7½	
RUBBER.		
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Value	2/7½+¼	
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid	2/4½+¼	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 24.

The market to-day in sympathy with Home advices has ruled easier.

A fair amount of business has been reported in new Broach and Akolas and business has also been put through in July and September Akola.

Ready cotton is in good demand.

Fine Akola, 267, July.

Fine Akola, 270, September.

F.-G. Bengal, 228, January.

Fine Akola, 272, January.

Good Broach, 294, April.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	296	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	..	230	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	233	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat.	..	..	..	
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	266	..	..	July 1916
Do.	269½	..	..	Sep. "
Do.	271	..	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Oomravati	..	..	..	
H. G. Westerns	..	..	312	June-July '16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	317	"
H.G. Bhagalcote	..	..	..	
Compta	..	..	337	"
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	307/8	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	210	229	..	25 Jan. 1917
	241	231	219	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	224	219	..	Ready
	..	251	237	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	252	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)			280	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	305	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	262	254	..	Ready
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	262	254	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	265	257	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	269	261	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	275	267	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	276	268	..	Ready
	..	285	280	..	Ready
Broach [illegible]	..	..	..	295	25th April 17.
Miraj [illegible]	..	..	..	341	Ready
Surat [illegible]	..	..	..	..	
Math[illegible] (M.G.)	..	249	235	..	Ready
Bhag[illegible] pu[illegible]	..	..	..	321	Ready
Sawg[illegible]	..	..	..	310	Ready
Wes[illegible]	..	..	..	318	Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	314	Ready
Com[illegible] (M.G.)	..	..	..	337	Ready

[illegible]CEIPTS O[illegible] COTTON AND PRODUCE

[illegible] are the receipts of Cotton, W[illegible] and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bom[illegible] during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22[illegible] June, 1916:—

[illegible]	2,394	Bales.
[illegible]	7,689	cwts.
[illegible]seed	5,248	"
[illegible] Rai and Mustard Seed ...	121	"
[illegible]seed	2	"
[illegible]uts	226	"
[illegible]ed	1,613	"
[illegible]	2,388	"
[illegible]llams	396	"
[illegible]seed	272	"
[illegible]	1,298	"
[illegible]	429	"
[illegible]	2,687	"

[illegible]AT AND SEEDS.

[illegible] to-day's closing rates as issued by [illegible] of Commerce.

Bombay, June 16th—5 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
[illegible]-30' ..	36 0 0	5 8 0
[illegible]re 70-30 ..	35 8 0	5 7 6

Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	35	8	0	5	7	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6	0	0	6	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5	14	0	6	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6	11	0	7	1	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7	13	0	8	2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7	7	0	7	12	0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	42	0	0	....		
" Gajar 75.25 ..	41	0	0	....		
" Gajar 50.50 ..	36	0	0	....		
" Black	40	0	0	....		
Poppyseed, White ..	6	10	0	7	1	0
Groundnuts	42	0	0	....		
Mowraseed	4	0	0	4	4	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Linseed Sept.	5	6	9			
Wheat June July	5	7	6			
" August Sept. ..	5	12	9			

Castorseed. Tone quiet but steady. Ready .... Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Tone quiet. Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Aug.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 5-8d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	195.
60 d-s Hongkong	133¼.
Do. Shanghai	215¾.
Do. Yokohama	154¼.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	78-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 24.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood a bit easy to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened firm to-day. There was absence of usual sensation to-day and the rates fluctuated within a very narrow range.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids declined and closed at Rs. 465, Fazulbhai to Rs. 482½. Standards at Rs. 1,210, Madhavji at Rs. 1,402½, Centrals at Rs. 2,145 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,655.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 245, Crescent at Rs. 123¾, Indore Malwas at Rs. 308¾ and Indian Bleachings at Rs. 158¾.

Ahmedabad Advance changed hands at Rs. 545.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 116, Purgaon Arni at Rs. 105 and Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 118.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,555.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood in demand at Rs. 262½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 915.

Bombay Steam Ordinary shares were in request at Rs. 240.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,330.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 173¾. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 692½ to Rs. 685.

Alcock and Ashdown shares improved to Rs. 555.

Shivrajpoors changed hands at Rs. 29¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Note was done at Rs. 79.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 90¾.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91½. Conversion Warrants stood in good inquiry at Rs. 10.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The market for jute mill shares ruled very strong, a large turnover taking place in these securities, some of which advanced several points. Kamarhatty, Lawrence and Kanara were amongst those that s'ewed greatest appreciation. Outside jute shares there was not much of interest to report. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance ord 363, 364, 365; Auckland ord 168, Barnagore ord 85, 86; Budge Budge ord 371 to 373, Clive ord 119; Delta ord 399, 400; Dalhousie ord 264, 265; Empire ord 33/12 to 34/10, 34/4; Fort William ord 122, 123; Howrah ord 235, 236; Kamarhatty and 335, Kanknarrah ord 461 to 467; Kinnison ord 500, Lawrence ord 250, 251; Naihati ord 240, 241; Northbrook ord 30 to 30/6; Soorah ord 140.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank of Simla 300; Anglo Oriental Steam 37/4.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79-10 to Rs. 79-14, and small lots were done at Rs. 80 to Rs. 80-2.

A recommendation from the Health Officer of Calcutta that the city should be declared free from plague is being sent up to Government.

With the exception of seventy-five men including those employed in the Brigade Office all the others of the Bangalore Volunteer Rifles were demobilised on Saturday.

The figures for the week ending the 17th June, show that there was further reduction in the mortality from plague, there being only 320 seizures and 247 deaths. In the Bombay Presidency there were 72 deaths, in Madras, 13, in the United Provinces 3, in the Punjab 8, in Burma 113, in Mysore State 31, and Hyderabad State 5. There were no cases in Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa.

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Rates of Premium.

ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21 10
25	24 2
30	27 4
35	31 5
40	36 11
45	43 14

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 24th.		
Rinaldo	Jardon	Hull May 16
City of Nagpur	Main	Liverpool May 13
June 25th.		
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi June 23

DEPARTURES.

June 24th.		
Lhasa	King	Karachi
June 25th.		
Alnwick Castle	Chaves	Karachi
Amegason Maru	Umeda	Kobe etc.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru left Kobe for Singapore, via Moji (Westward bound) on the 23rd instant.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Lines steamer City of Paris (Outward bound) arrived at Port Said on the 22nd instant.

S. S. Karmala:—The P. and O. steamer Karmala which connected with the steamer Salsette which left Bombay on the 7th instant arrived at Marseilles, on Friday, the 23rd instant. All well.

S. S Rinaldo:—The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 4,321 tons, Captain M. E. Jardon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, which port she had left on the 16th ultimo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S City of Nagpur:—The City Line steamer City of Nagpur, 5,346 tons, Captain T. M. Main, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool which port she had left on the 13th ultimo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Alnwick Castle:—The steamer Alnwick Castle, 3,800 tons, Captain B. Chaves, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S. S. Amegason Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Amegason Maru, 2,304 tons, Captain Y. Umeda, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, Osaka and Singapore, with a general cargo.

June 24.

Saturday, 24th June, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Polyxena............Ramsay......W. & A. G. & Co
B. Kathlamba............Isbistu......W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Polish Monarch..Gollas.......W. & A. G. & Co
C.&R. Harley Pickering..Bosy..........T. M. & Co
F. A. [illegible]grath....................W. & A. G. & Co
M. Malta..........................P. & O. S. N. Co
P. Ravenshoe...........Hodge..........J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri, Kaveri, Sabarmati, Mahanadi .... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kings-Mere..........Griffiths......W. & A. G. & Co
2 Wearwood...........................W. & A. G. & Co
3 Ellora..................................M. M. & Co
4 Zayani..............Ookerji.......H. S. Shocstry
6 Erinpura................................M. M. & Co
7 Rangoon Maru........Hori..........N. Y. Kaisha
8 Clan Macbrayne......Higgins..........J. F. & Co
9 Goa...................................J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Circas ia.........Osborne.......W. & A. G. & Co
15 Nairung..............Grant..........T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Arabia..............Palmer.......P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Winifredian.........Shepherd......W. & A. G. & Co
5 Clan Mackinnon......Openshaw.....W. & A. G. & Co
6 Novara..............................P. & O. S. N. Co

H. D. D.

Gallia..............................Capt. Hardcastle

M. W. D. D.

Diu.................................A. Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda..................................M. M. & Co
City of Nagpur.........Main..............K. N. & Co
Firoozi................Kernel..........B. & P. S.N. Co
Flor-de-Diu............Aboo..............Bhimji
Griqua.................Crome..............T. M. & Co
Itala..................Munro..............M. M. & Co
Lhasa..................King...............M. M. & Co
Phrahang...............Nicol..............T. M. & Co
Rinaldo................Jardon.............J. F. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co., 227 bales wool B. Hurbham, 840 bales cottonfly K. Visram & Co., 27 bales cotton waste K. Visram & Co., 800 bales cotton waste C. Perij & Co., 300 bales cottonfly C. Perij & Co.

Kingsmere (s) 3 bales wool R. Agarchand, 3 bales wool V. Oomersee.

Polyxena (s) 25,036 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co.

FOR LEITH.

Polish Monarch (s) 50,000 cwt. cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 24,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR HULL.

Amplegarth (s) 2,120 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Mongara (s) 27 nos. hardware cylinders Asian Transit Co., 8,000 cwt. linseed S. Cooverjee & Co., 2,000 cwt. mussoor Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

Mongara (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore K. Ettlinger & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s) 28 cwt. rough garnets Thos. Cook & Son.

Polyxena (s) 104 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clan Mackinnon (s) 56 cwt. turmuric Ali Brothers, 232 cwt. cassein powder Champion Dairy Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton H. Rambhagat & Co.

Novara (s) 100 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 150 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Novara (s) 200 bales cotton W. H. Brady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 163 cwt. myrabollams D. M. Basrai, 125 cwt. myrabollams A. Mahomedally, 31 cwt. sharkfins R. Dhanjee & Co., 38 cwt. sharkfins M. Jaffer, 26 cwt. sharkfins C. Megjee, 11 cwt. fishmawe C. Megjee, 10 cwt. sharkfins H. Visram, 38 cwt. sharkfins A. Chagla & Co.

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Students enrolled from now.

For further particulars apply to:—

PRINCIPALS:

A. J. MUKATI, Certified Accountant,

A. S. MADON, B.A., Incorporated Accountant.

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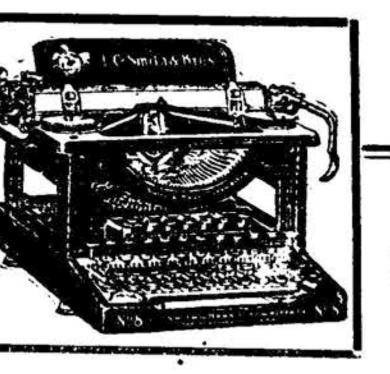
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will reduce the noise in your office to almost nothing. It will enable you and your help to produce.

L. C. SMITH & BROS. NEW MODEL

"SILENT SMITH TYPEWRITER"

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1.	Old Age: Cause and Its Cure ..	5	4
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GOVINDJI'S Sweet Rose in the Morning.

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GOVINDJI'S Sweet Raspbery in the Evening.

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LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

OPERATIONS OF THE PRESS ACT.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

DEMAND FOR REPEAL.

GREAT AND ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Empire Theatre on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Indian Press Association, to urge the repeal of the Press Act of 1910. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting the huge auditorium was packed in every part, the audience overflowing into the lobbies and corridors. There were several ladies present. On the stage the Chairman of the meeting was supported by an influential gathering of well-known citizens who were even over-crowded into the wings. The resolutions put to the meeting were carried with acclamation and the whole spirit of the meeting throughout was one of intense and ever abounding enthusiasm.

The arrival of the President of the Indian Press Association was greeted with prolonged cheering, which was renewed when on the motion of Mr. Monilal Desai, seconded by Mr. M. C. Modi, he was voted to the chair.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Horniman in opening the proceedings said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish first of all to thank you for the honour you have done me in inviting me to take the chair at this important meeting of the citizens of Bombay. Had this been merely a meeting of the citizens of Bombay, it is an honour which I should have not expected to be thrust upon me and which I should certainly have declined, because I cannot claim in any way such an important position in this city as to entitle me to preside over a large and important gathering of its inhabitants. But the grievance which we have met to ventilate to-day, though it is the grievance of and closely concerns every British citizen in this country, is one that specially affects and oppresses the members of the profession to which I belong. I and my colleagues in the country have formed ourselves into an association for the express purpose of protecting ourselves and our calling from the oppressive law under which we have suffered for the last five years and a half, and this meeting has been called together by that Association, of which I have the honour to be the President and, in a sense, the founder. I have felt, therefore, that it is a duty which I owe to my profession at large and to my colleagues in the Association to accept the invitation to take the chair this evening. And, ladies and gentlemen, my first duty as chairman is to thank this vast audience on behalf of the Indian Press Association and the members of the journalistic profession and the printing trade of India, for having so nobly rallied to the call in the battle which they are waging for the restoration of the common rights of which they have been deprived, and which ought to be the proud possession of the subjects of the King-Emperor throughout the world (cheers.).

WHY THE MEETING WAS CALLED.

In order to clear up a possible misapprehension which exists in the minds of some people, and which has been sedulously fostered during the past few days I wish to dwell for a moment upon one other preliminary matter. It has been asked why we have chosen this particular moment for the holding of a meeting to protest against the Press Act which has been in force for the past five and a half years. Its provisions have been in force all this time and papers and presses all over the country have suffered. Why should you select this particular occasion for a public protest of this character, Well, the answer to that is known to you all, and there is no disguise about it. It is because the Press Act has been put in force against "New India" (Loud cheers.) The journal which is being carried on so courageously and ably by that great Englishwoman, Mrs. Annie Besant, on behalf of the people of India. Renewed and prolonged cheering.) We are not ashamed of that. Because that action has been taken at a time when we believed the Government were inclined to listen with sympathy and respect to the claims of the people of this country for a substantial measure of political reform, and to extend to them the fullest freedom in the discussion of their grievances. Ladies and gentlemen, is it any exaggeration to say that at such a time, when India is showing her loyalty to the King and the Empire in full measure, it has come as a great shock to public feeling in this country, that the arbitrary and oppressive provisions of an Act designed to suppress the infamous writings of anarchists and assassins and sedition-mongers, have been put in force against a journal which represents the views of a vast mass of the educated community of India? (cheers.) That is a plain statement of our position here as citizens in the wider sense and we need offer no excuse for our action. We should be wanting in our duty if we had not made our protest. That, as I say, is the wider issue. But, so far as the Indian Press Association who are responsible for the calling of this meeting, are concerned, we do not wish it to be understood that we make any distinction in the help, such as it is, which we may be able to afford journals or individuals attacked under the Act, whether they be great or small. The Association only came into existence six months ago and there has not been any cause for the holding of a great public protest of this character. If there had been we should have availed ourselves of it. This, I hope, is not the first of such meetings either here or in other parts of India. We mean to be an active, a fighting association. We mean to fight for our rights, (cheers.) and your rights, (renewed cheers.) and we shall call upon your sympathy and support as often as we find that any particular action taken by the authorities under this Act, which would paralyse free discussion in the Press, has roused the public conscience, the public resentment in sufficient measure to justify us in doing so. (loud cheers.)

RESTORATION OF FREEDOM—NOT EXTENSION.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there are many speakers to follow and I have no intention of detaining you for long. Two resolutions will be placed before you for your approval, and I think you will agree with me that the reputation and character of the gentlemen who will move and second and support them does not justify any suspicion that this is a meeting of seditionists, or extremists, or people who would lend themselves for a moment either directly or indirectly to incitements to crime or violence, to the support of anything which might tend to such, or the repeal of anything which can be described as a legitimate protection of the State against such. (Hear, Hear!) The first Resolution affirms the claim to free and unfettered expression of opinion in the public press. A very great Englishman the other day, not a Liberal, Ladies and Gentlemen, not a Radical, not a Socialist, but a great Conservative, Mr. Arthur Balfour, stated to an American journalist that "the extension of freedom into all departments of life and over the whole world was the aim of the English speaking peoples." That was put forward as a distinction between the character of the cause for which we are fighting in the great war and for what Germany is fighting. Well, we want to be sure that we are fighting for it,—in India as well as in Europe. The public press in a healthy state is one of the most important departments of life and we ask, not for the extension of freedom, but the restoration of freedom in this particular department. (Cheers.) I will leave it to the other speakers to expatiate to you on the great principle for which we are fighting when we ask for the full and untrammelled liberty of the press, but before I leave the question of our first resolution I should like to quote to you what a great Englishman said on this subject, which is a far finer and nobler definition and exposition of the principle of freedom of discussion than any I can offer myself. Lord Erskine, the famous Lord Chancellor, when defending Tom Paine, thus defined the proposition of the liberty of the Press:—

> The proposition which I mean to maintain as the basis of the liberty of the Press, and without which it is an empty sound, is this: that every man, not intending to mislead, but seeking to enlighten others with what his own reason and conscience, however erroneously, have dictated to him as truth, may address himself to the universal reason of a whole nation, either upon the subject of governments in general, or upon that of our own particular country; that he may analyse the principles of its constitution, point out its errors and defects, examine and publish its corruptions, warn his fellow-citizens against their ruinous consequences, and exert his whole faculties in pointing out the most advantageous changes in establishments which he considers to be radically defective, or sliding from their object by abuse. All this every subject of this country has a right to do, if he contemplates only what he thinks would be for its advantage, and but seeks to change the public mind by the conviction which flows from reasonings dictated by conscience. (Cheers.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSASSINATION.

The second Resolution calls for the repeal of the Press Act of 1910. Mr. Natarajan and others will have no difficulty, I am sure, in amply justifying the demand that we make to have this Act taken away lock, stock and barrel (cheers.) from the Statute Book. I must not anticipate them. I will only say this as to our claim to ask for the support of our fellow citizens in our appeal to Government. First, the Act was a piece of emergency legislation passed admittedly to deal with a state of affairs and a class of publications, both of which no longer exist. Second, it placed in the hands of the Executive authorities powers of such a drastic character as are almost unparalleled in the history of the British Empire, except under conditions of war. Third, those powers are being openly used now for purposes which are not the purposes stated by the Government to be their object in framing the Act. Fourth, the safeguards which were inserted in the Act for the protection of those who might be unjustly assailed by it have been declared by the highest court in the country to be entirely illusory. The power of the Executive is arbitrary and unassailable and it can act in secret and penalise the owners of presses and conductors of newspapers without trial or enquiry. Ladies and Gentlemen, this is not a fair and proper execution. It is a species of legislative assassination. (Loud cheers.) I could, if I had the time, speak for a couple of hours on the abuses to which this extraordinary measure has given rise without, I think, boring you, but I must forbear. I only want you to realise what these powers in the hands of the Executive mean to poor and struggling journals and owners of presses. They are bad enough in all conscience in the case of great and powerful journals, but the small paper, the small and struggling press is subjected to perpetual harassment. And the police come in at every turn. One of the boasts of the defenders of the Act was that they had safeguarded the honest editor against harassment by the police. But the police are the arbiters under the Act. If you go to make a declaration before a magistrate, he will ask you to wait a week while he sends for a report from the police. That is a secret report. It is made by the Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police, as the case may be, on the information supplied to him by his subordinates of the C.I.D. And the Magistrate acts on that because he has nothing else to guide him. So how are we safeguarded from the police? I think it would take a cleverer man than any of our legislators to devise an act of any kind in the administration of which the police would not have a finger. (Laughter.) But how can you do it with an act which empowers the executive authority to penalise people without any sort of judicial enquiry or any resort to the courts at all. That, ladies and gentlemen, is only a rapid summary of the wrongs which this act is able to inflict on law-abiding citizens. Others will tell you of its working in more detail. I will only conclude with an appeal to the Government to realise the intensity of feeling which exists among the public at the existence of a measure which denies to those on whom its machinery falls the elementary rights of the commonest criminal. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The Chairman then read telegrams and letters from all parts of the country—from Mrs. Annie Besant, the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Motilal Ghosh, Mr. J. B. Petit, the Printers' Association of Ahmedabad, and the Editor of "The Maharashtra" wishing the meeting every success and regretting their inability to be present.

These messages especially those from Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak were received with (cheers.)

MR. M. K. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi then proposed the first resolution which was as under:—

> That this meeting of loyal and law-abiding Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, believing the existence of a free public press to be one of the first essentials of a healthy and progressive state, and necessary to the proper development, political and moral, of civilised peoples; and further that the extension and maintenance of freedom in all departments of public life is the surest guarantee of popular progress and contentment and of mutual trust between the Government and the people, asks that the press in this country should enjoy the utmost liberty of expression, subject to the legal restraints of the ordinary law and of penalties inflicted only after proper trial and conviction.

Mr. Gandhi, who spoke in Gujarathi, said newspapers were the vehicle by means of which the public mind expressed itself, and they gave the Government the correct attitude of the public mind. If the Government, therefore, left it unfettered they would not require the C. I. D. officers to know what the people really thought. India was not in an infant stage of civilisation, but it had reached its full growth. So long as the Government did full justice to the people of this country, it was said, there was nothing to fear; hence if they did nothing that was illegal or oppressive there could be no necessity for oppresive and illegal measures. He would, therefore, pray that the Government should not do anything that was oppressive to the Press in this country, because in the long run it would not be beneficial to anybody. It was not proper to stop the mouth of the Press. If Government wanted to rule over a free people, who were not afraid to express freely what they thought right, they should not muzzle the Press; otherwise they would be only emasculating the people. Great responsibilities rested on the shoulders of editors of newspapers in this country, and it was to their interest to see that they should not do anything which might bring them into disrepute. He commended the resolution again to them.

THE HON. MR. KHARE.

The Hon. D. A. Khare in seconding the resolution said it was the irony of fate that in the Empire of King George V, with all the advantages of that Empire, they were obliged to hold a public meeting to assert one of the most primary rights of every person who called himself a British subject. The liberty of the Press was quite tantamount to the liberty of the person. Perhaps it was more important than the liberty of the person. Under the British Empire it was certainly not to be expected that we should be driven to hold a public meeting to assert that right. Mr. Khare then compared the Vernacular Press Act which was passed by Lord Lytton which ultimately met the fate it deserved at the hands of Mr. Gladstone, with the present law. It required really no argument, no precedent, no principle to establish that under the British Empire the Press ought to be free.

SIR S. P. SINHA'S PLEAS.

When the Press Act was passed it was pretended at the time that it was only a measure of a temporary character, which would not be allowed to remain on the Statute Book for long and which would be abrogated no sooner the necessity for it was over. When it was introduced even Sir S. P. Sinha went so far as to say that it would not really touch real journalists or journalists who knew how to perform their duty, but that it would only tackle seditious journalists. And Sir S. P. Sinha also pointed out at the time that those journalists who were called upon to give security would not be losers as they would get their 3½ per cent. interest, which would be theirs. That was not the only thing which was said in favour of the Act; they said it was an innocent measure and that nobody need have any fear of oppression as there was always the High Court to go to and get their rights vindicated. Under that belief some of the members of the Supreme Council, though reluctantly, voted in favour of the Act. But as fate would have it the test of the High Court was applied and was found wanting. They all remembered the case of the "Comrade" in which Sir Lawrence Jenkins and his brother judges had said in effect that they were bound hand and foot by the declaration of Government; when they said some expressions were obnoxious or hurtful the High Court had no power to examine whether the statement was correct or not, but had perforce to accept the word of Government, and there was an end of the matter. That test was applied. Another test was again applied and found similarly wanting. The time soon came. Mrs. Besant, who could never by any manner of means be charged of seditious feelings, who could never be said to be inimical to her own Government, whose loyalty could never be questioned, came under the Act, or was rather brought under it. It was very difficult to know the reasons which led Government to take action against her; but there it was. The Magistrate came down upon her and asked her for security without any explanation, without any previous notice, without any of those warnings, which one would reasonably have expected. The speaker contrasted the Vernacular Press Act and the present Act, and pointed out that under the former one was entitled to previous notice before any action could be taken, whereas under the present Act it was not necessary to give any such notice, although Sir Lawrence Jenkins had said it was quite desirable to do so. The Magistrate could come down upon any person without giving any reason. What was it that was provoking the city of Bombay to hold a meeting of that character when they found a lady in Mrs. Besant's position who was ever held to be above reproach by every educated person in this country? Would it require any additional reason for every citizen of this British Empire to move in the matter and to take strong action and to appeal to Government that they could not now allow this Act to pursue this terrible course, but that they should at once put a stop to its mischievous activity by removing it from the statute book? It was never too late to mend. The whole of India now rises up and asks the reason why Government should not take the action of abrogating the Act altogether. They should now move and correct the mistake and take very strong action to see that this statute was removed lock, stock and barrel, as expressed by the chairman, from the statute book. (Loud cheers.)

MR. G. K. DEODHAR.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, who spoke in Marathi in support of the resolution said both the previous speakers had spoken from the standpoint of an editor, and a lawyer but he himself was going to speak from the view-point of a man in the street of the disabilities under which the Press in India was labouring. The best method for the uplift of India was imparting education and that could not be done better except through the Press. But on account of the muzzling of the Press this propoganda could not be pushed on as one would wish and unless the Press was free they would be unable to educate the minds of the people to enable them to do their duty to the Government. The newspapers could do their duty to the country, without in any way harming the Government or writing against them, but this was only possible to be done when there was a free and unmuzzled Press in this country. Government officials should treat the people with a large measure of trust, as the people trusted them, and unless there was a free press in the country the people would find it impossible to do so. Lord Hardinge had said that there was the greatest quiet in the country, although a terrible and most devastating war was being waged in Europe and elsewhere. This situation was due mainly to the Press and to the educated people of the country. We wanted the freedom of the Press for the sake of the Government, as we had no desire to abuse that freedom, and if there were any misunderstandings they were mainly due to the action of the Government. It was the duty of Government to help us to educate the minds of the Indians. Government officials were all-powerful, and, sometimes, as such, they were apt to make mistakes, and it was the duty of the Indian Press to point out their mistakes, which was for the good of both the Government and the country. That great reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy had said that a free Press was absolutely necessary to ventilate the prievances of the people of this country. (Loud cheers.)

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in further supporting the resolution said he had full faith in the liberty of the Press. He believed in liberty and more liberty. It would be the greatest condemnation of British rule in this country if we did not love and rely on liberty. The speaker, therefore, had expected Englishmen to be at the meeting, because they knew and realised that the liberty of the Press was the bulwark of the British constitution. He had expected them to be very conspicuous at the meeting, but to his regret they were conspicuous by their absence. Had Mrs. Besant broken the law? He would be a rash and reckless man who would venture to say that. That being the case what were they there for? When "New India" was started no deposit was required. That paper had excited their admiration and had become a power in the land; then came a demand for deposit. If the deposit had been asked at the very beginning they would not have to say anything. But to make the demand now without assigning any reason was not at all the right thing to do. The demand was made, but they were not told what were the imputations? In other words, Mrs. Besant was condemned without being heard, and no one should be condemned without being heard. No man, who was fond of liberty, could tolerate this treatment. Why was all this done? The truth was that Mrs. Besant was conducting vigorous campaign on behalf of Home Rule, and the true significance of the act was that there should be no agitation for Home Rule in India. One of the greatest statesmen, Lord Hardinge, had declared that Home Rule was a legitimate aspiration of the people of this country. (Loud cheers.)

QUICKENING OF NATIONAL CONSCIENCE.

There was nothing terrible in that, no sedition or anarchy in it. What was the fundamental duty of a Government? It was peace and progress. But peace without progress was national stagnation; it was national death. We wanted both together. One of the most potent influences for the education of mankind was the liberty of the Press. The Press in India was quickening the national conscience. It had made us feel the vigour and power of nationality, and once the principle of nationality began its work then the bureaucrats must crumble to pieces. The present action of the Madras Government was a fore-runner of what we might expect from the Government after the war was over. Government unfortunately did not realise that any one who advocated Home Rule was doing a great service to them. It was not to be expected that 300 millions could ever remain in this condition without being free. They had the example of the Colonies—South Africa and others,—before them who were fighting for the Empire. They saw that Hungary which was once conquered by Austria and was held in subjugation was now fighting by the side of Austria because she was a partner in the Austrian Empire. Russia had promised freedom to the Poles. Liberty of the different nationalities was recognised by the Allies. Was it then wrong for a lady advocate it? Home Rule was a good principle and Government ought to be thankful to her, but unfortunately we were living in times when Government were unable to recognise a sycophant from the true friend of India. Lord Willingdon had told them to study a question well and conscientiously and then give expression to their honest opinion fearlessly. (Cheers.) The Press was powerful to redress the wrongs, but the power of the Press was in proportion to the support which it received from the people. The Press could not be powerful if the people did not stand by it. Therefore, it was their duty to stand at its back. The Press was an instrument which could protect the weak and redress their wrongs. He asked them to pass the resolution.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

MR. K. NATARAJAN.

Mr. K. Natarajan then moved the second resolution which was as under:—

> That this meeting, while recognising the necessity of the Government dealing sternly and promptly with all writings in the nature of incitements to assassination or other forms of violence, or otherwise of a seditious character, places on record its emphatic opinion that the arbitrary provisions of the Press Act of 1910, and the manner in which they have been enforced, have been proved by experience to be capable of being utilised in restraint of the advocacy of peaceful and constitutional methods of obtaining redress of the grievances and advancing the political status of the people of India; and being thus a constant source of danger, uncertainty and risk to public journals conducted on legitimate lines, and an unnecessary and dangerous restraint on public expression of opinion, urges upon Government the necessity for its immediate repeal.

Mr. Natarajan said: This resolution embodies a prayer to Government to repeal the Press Act. We make this request because, for one thing, the conditions which called forth the Act have almost entirely disappeared. Every one who does not wilfully shut his eyes to the present political condition of India, and who remembers what it was when the Press Act was passed in February 1910, must acknowledge that there is no shadow of resemblance between the conditions now and then. We have all read Lord Hardinge's statements to the representative of the "New York Times." Compare it with what the late Lord Minto said in bringing the debate on the Press Bill to a close. "We are," said his lordship, "face to face with an anarchical conspiracy, waging war against British and Indian communities alike." Where is there such an anarchical conspiracy now? Then, again, the late Mr. Gokhale, in the course of his speech on the Bill, said that what caused him anxiety was that the air in many places was thick with ideas that were undoubtedly antagonistic to British rule, with which our hopes of a peaceful evolution are bound up. Can any man, who has seen the splendid rally of India to the cause of the Empire to-day, honestly say that the air is any longer thick with ideas antagonistic to British rule? I think he cannot. I, therefore, say that the conditions which called forth the Act have passed away and the Act should pass away with them also. For, it was not intended to be a permanent feature of the Indian statute-book. In speaking against an amendment moved by the late Mr. Gokhale restricting the duration of the Act to three years, the late Sir Herbert Risley, who was in charge of the Bill, said that when they got a Press "temperate in tone and honest in intention," then it will be possible to repeal the law. If we had nothing more tangible than this, we might, indeed, despair of its ever being repealed. Because it will be a very long time, indeed, before officials of a certain temperament, by no means uncommon among officials, can be brought to acknowledge that a Press which has not abdicated the duty of criticising their conduct of public affairs, is "temperate in tone and honest in intention." I do not say that that temperament is the monopoly of officials only, but that is by the way.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY—NOT A PROPHET.

Well, fortunately for us who are connected with the Press, Sir Herbert did not leave us with this vague indication. He indicated specifically what he meant. He said: "The Hon. Mr. Gokhale told us at an earlier stage of the debate that the air was thick with antagonism. How soon will it clear? Can we be certain that it will be cleared within a certain number of years"? Sir Herbert Risley was many things, but he was not a prophet. He could not foresee the Imperial Darbar at Delhi and the tremendous effect it had in bringing India closer to the British Throne. He could not foresee the effects of Lord Hardinge's gracious regime. Above all, he could not foresee the war—if he could, he would not, I am sure, have gone to Austria for a model for the Press Act,—and the phenomenal influence it has had in fostering the Imperial sentiment among all classes and creeds who claim India as their motherland. I say, he could not and did not foresee all these. And, although it has taken more than three years for all these forces to have their full effect, they have completely altered the situation now, and the time for repealing the Act is, therefore, come. There is no antagonism to British rule anywhere within the country. On the contrary, Hindus and Mahomedans and Parsis and Englishmen as we are, we are all British in our eager longing to see victory crown the sword of this glorious Empire in this war which she is waging against the greatest enemy of freedom that the world has ever known. I knew Sir Herbert Risley personally, and a pleasanter, more courteous, or more cultured gentleman, I have not come across. I am sure that had he lived to-day he would have been the first to laugh at the notion of taking Austria or Prussia as a model for the Government of India by England, the champion of the principle of freedom through the ages.

But, it may be asked, why take the trouble of repealing a law simply because the conditions which produced it have disappeared? Why not leave it to rust in its scabbard and rot away for want of use? The answer is that so long as it is kept there and is not broken and thrown aside, occasions are likely to be made, if they cannot be found, for its use by officials who, like most of us, do not like to be seriously criticised. They are much the same as most of us, subject to moods and maladies like most of us, and if you keep a dangerous weapon like the Press Act next to their hand, they are sure to injure themselves and journalism in moments of gloom or dejection. Therefore, for their own sakes as for ours, it is desirable to destroy this dangerous weapon and cast it on the rubbish heap. That the Act is sometimes put into force when an expostulation would be sufficient is evident from the fact that we heard yesterday, that the demand for security made some days ago from the "Indian Emigrant" has been withdrawn by the Government of Madras. I do not mention this as a reproach to the Government of Madras, far from it. I do not know under what circumstances the demand was withdrawn, but it shows, in my opinion, that that Government, which of all Provincial Government has made the least use of the Press Act all these years, are not unrelenting or implacable on the rare occasions when it has felt called upon to use it. I think that is a point which should be mentioned in fairness to the Government of Madras.

SECRECY OF ITS THUNDERBOLTS.

I do not wish to detain you much longer with a criticism of the scheme of the Press Act. Its most objectionable features in my opinion are the secrecy in which its thunderbolts are forged, and the denial of opportunity to the party struck of being heard before the blow falls on him. "Strike, but hear," is the cry of the Indian Press to-day. And in this connection let me tell you of an incident which happened a hundred years ago. In the year 1823, a Mr. Buckingham who was editing the "Calcutta Journal," wrote something which offended the officiating Governor-General Mr. Adam, who thereupon issued issued an Ordinance imposing severe restrictions on the liberty of the Press. In those days it was the practice that such an Ordinance, before becoming law, should receive the sanction of the Judges of the Supreme Court. To many people even in India, Raja Ram Mohun Roy is known only as the founder of the Brahmo Samaj. In point of fact, there was not a department of life that he did not touch with his hallowed hands. Among other things, he was the first Indian journalist and editor. Raja Ram Mohun Roy took up the matter, and in a forcible and cogent memorial prayed the Judges to withhold their sanction to the Ordinance. When this failed, he drew up a petition to the King of England, a stately document in which the importance of the freedom of the Press for the good government and prosperity of India, is set forth in noble language. I cannot conclude my remarks better than with a quotation from our illustrious countryman, the father of modern India, which quite aptly conveys our prayer to-day: "The publication of truth and the natural expression of men's sentiments through the medium of the press, entail no burden on the State, and should it appear to your Majesty and the enlightened men placed about your throne, that this precious privilege which is so essential to the well-being of your faithful subjects, could not safely be entrusted to the natives of India, although they have given such unquestionable proofs of their loyalty and attachment, subject only to the restraints wisely imposed upon the press by the laws of England, your faithful subjects entreat on behalf of their countrymen, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant it, subject to such severer restraints and heavier penalties as may be deemed necessary; but legal restraints, not those of arbitrary power,—and penalties to be inflicted after trial and conviction according to the forms of the laws of England,—not at the will and pleasure of one or two individuals without investigation or without hearing any defence or going though any of the forms prescribed by law, to ensure the equitable administration of justice." That, gentleman, is the sum and substance of the proceedings to-day.

MR. JAMNADAS DHARAMSEY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dharamsey in seconding the proposition said he made no apology in

(Continued on page 9.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 11th of Jeth Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 24th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 19th of Deh, 1285.

Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 3 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 19 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Inaugural Address of Second Session by Fr. A. Goodier, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-10 p.m.

P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia leaves Bombay. Mails close at the G. P. O. at noon.

Public Lecture by Dr. Erach J. S. Taraporewalla on "The Intermediate Sex," at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TUESDAY, June 27.

Excelsior Theatre: Maurice E. Bandmann presents the "Scamps," at 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. G. K. Nariman's Paper on 'Some References to Zoroastrian Scriptures in Arab Authors," Town Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.

P. and O. s. s. Khiva with English Mails of 9th instant due at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 29.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Umfuli via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9.45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

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DEATHS.

DASTUR.—At Dastur Hall, Poona, Dosibai, widow of Asa Hoshang Dastur and daughter of the late Sirdar Bymonji Jamaspji Dastur, C.I.E.

SURVE—Dasharath Chimnaji, son of Mr. Chimnaji Vithoba Surve at Deolali on Wednesday the 21st June, 1916, age 39.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

June 26.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting).

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday morning next, the 28th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a. m.

Dress.—Khaki Shirts, No Bandoliers, Regimental saddles.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held on the following days of the ensuing week.

Monday, the 26th instant, to Friday, 30 instant, 6 to 8 p.m.

Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne. Commanding,

BOMBAY, June 24.

No. 201.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing Monday, 26th June 1916:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieutenant A. M. Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieutenant W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant E .A. Sherren.

No. 193.—MOTOR CYCLES.

Members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of cycles to the Adjutant's office before the 25th instant.

No. 196.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

It is proposed to commence a Physical Training Class for any members of Nos. 1, 2 or E. E. Companies who are willing to turn out any morning they are required for the above class.

Names of members who are willing to turn out as required to be sent in to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

Date and hours of commencement of the Class will be published in the Corps orders.

No. 197.—ACTIVE SERVICE.

Further drafts are urgently required for service with the Volunteer Mobile Battery Force D.

N. C. O's and men desirous should report to the Adjutant immediately.

No. 199.—CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.

A. D. R. F. and H. P. F. Class of instruction will shortly be formed from the members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

N. C. O's and men, who are desirous of joining this class must forward their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

No. 302.—LEAVE.

Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., is granted leave of absence from 24-6-16 to 14-7-16 both dates inclusive.

Second-Lieut. F. J. Cheminais is granted leave from 24th to 27th June inclusive.

No. 204.—PARADES.

Tuesday 27th instant at 7 p.m. Rifle and marching drill.

Thursday 29th instant at 6-45 a.m. Rifle and marching drill.

Thursday 29th instant at 7 p.m. Lecture.

No. 205.—EXTRACT FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA DATED 23rd. JUNE 1916.

J. S. W. Milne to be Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, vice J. W. M. Hawes.

No. 206.—COMMAND.

Lieut.-Colonel J. S, Wardlaw-Milne takes over the Command of the Corps from Major R. W. R. Pennington V.D. from the 24th June 1916.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 26.

205. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "E" Coy during week ending 1st July. Next for Duty "F" Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers, detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.

206. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be re-opened to-day Monday, June 26th.

The Range is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"I" Company.—Monday 26th, Tuesday 27th Wednesday 28th and Thursday 29th June.

"K" Company.—Friday 30th June, Saturday 1st, Monday 3rd, Tuesday 4th, and Wednesday 5th July.

"L" Company.—Thursday 6th, Friday 7th, Saturday 8th, Monday 10th, Tuesday 11th and Wednesday 12th July.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Miniature range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday afternoons.

Detail as follows:—

"B" Coy. Monday and Friday mornings and Thursday evenings.

"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.

"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.

"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

207. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men, intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.

208. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants will be held at the Volunteer Club, at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

209. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant, in order that their pay may be remitted to them.

210. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, June 26.

594. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 1st July 1916:—

"A" Company at Headquarters, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.0 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, Shirts and Shorts.

"B" Company at Headquarters, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, Uniform.

Recruits at Headquarters, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Signallers, at Headquarters, Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Buglers at Headquarters, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Satara Dett: Tuesday 5 p.m., Thursday 7 a.m., Saturday 5 p.m. at Satara.

595. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for practice and Class firing at 7.30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to Headquarters office two days beforehand.

596. Lecture.—Members desirous of attending a course of lectures in First Aid by Major Hutchinson I.M.S., should send in their names to the Adjutant. It is proposed to give a lecture one evening a week for twelve weeks.

597. Active Service.—Motor Cyclist Despatch riders are required as reinforcements to Signal units in Mesopotamia, men willing to enlist should send in their names to the Adjutant.

598. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Jalgaon Detachment.

No. 4418 Volunteer G. W. Melvil.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S .S. Khiva with the outward Mails of the 9th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Wednesday next.

MAILS FOR THE STRAITS.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong, via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

State and private telegrams are now accepted for Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. The rate for private messages is eight annas a word and for State telegrams four annas a word.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Thursday the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper on "Some References to Zoroastrian Scriptures in Arab Authors," will be read by Mr. G. K. Nariman.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Dr. Erach J. S. Taraporewalla will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Intermediate Sex." The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ALLEGED DESERTER FROM SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

Ebenezer Mocke, late of Southern Rhodesia in British South Africa, who stands charged with deserting from the British South Africa Police Force, has been ordered by the Government of Bombay, under the Fugitive Offenders Act, to be handed over to Mr. J. S. Morris, Assistant Superintendent of the British South Africa Police, to be taken for trial to Bulovayo.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Friday, Market section reporting an attack and a death, Girgaum and Mandvi an attack each and Second Nagpada a death. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 60 as compared with 55 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 76 of 1914. Out of a total of 1969 rats caught on Friday, 13 were found to be plague-stricken.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

(Continued form page 4.)

addressing in English, for he considered it a pride that he was speaking in the language of the Emperor. It had been pointed out that the Press Act was no longer necessary even though it was considered necessary at the time of its enactment, when it was clearly given out that a safeguard would be provided against its operation by appeal to the High Court. But Sir Lawrence Jenkins had declared that it left no room for the High Court to interfere with its operations. The Press Act had failed to carry out the intentions of those that legislated it and were they not justified in approaching the authorities and telling them that here was an Act which they had passed with certain intentions and that those intentions they had failed to carry out by the mistaken wording of the Act. Were they not justified in telling them that the wording which prevented the High Court from interfering ought to be made clear? Times had changed, the war had come on, and as Lord Hardinge, the ablest statesman in England, had said there was not a spark of disloyalty or sedition in India. If that was the case, there was no reason for an Act like the Press Act. There was no reason for the Press Act to be operated against a most loyal person like Mrs. Besant; but it was not because Mrs. Besant had been a victim of the Act, that that meeting had been called. As a matter of fact that was the first meeting that was called by the Press Association since its formation and he was sure they would not fail to call similar protest meetings on every occasion whenever the smallest paper was attacked and whenever the smallest editor of the smallest paper was made the victim of the Press Act. The Press Act was always facing the editors like the sword of Damocles, with the result that it made hypocrites of them, however loyal their intentions might be, and it made them always tremble as to whether their writings would be misinterpreted or not. In spite of their loyalty and good intentions their liberty was crushed and they were made the victims of the Press Act. He concluded with a fervent appeal to the Government that the Press Act should go.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

MR. R. G. PRADHAN.

The last resolution was:

That copies of the above be forwarded to his Excellency the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India and the Provincial Governors.

In moving the above resolution, Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik said he thought it was his duty to come down from Nasik, as he had been more or less actively connected with the Press for the past few years, to support this resolution. As the resolution was of a formal character he did not wish to speak at length. He appealed to the audience *not to rest content with simply being the partakers of this meeting, but to do their best to see that this obnoxious piece of legislation was removed from the Indian statute book as soon as possible.*

MR. P. K. TELANG.

Mr. P. K. Telang *in seconding the resolution said*, it was most necessary that the sober and well-worded resolutions which had been passed should go before the higher authorities in the land, so that they might know that feeling in the country was very keen and that India was no more in the state of tutelage as Mr. Gandhi had said. Neither was it in an uncivilised state, as many thought. It was necessary that the higher authorities should know that the people *in this country were aware of the* constitutional methods of agitation and that *they would stand by every one of their* rights whenever they were invaded.

This resolution was also passed with great cheering.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

A LUCKNOW PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 25.

A public meeting at the Kaiserbagh yesterday passsed resolutions urging that the Government of India Bill should be dropped, that the Press Act should be repealed and that the security demanded from "New India" be withdrawn and that telegrams to newspapers should not be tampered with by the Censor.

PROTEST FROM KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

A numerously-signed resolution is about to be forwarded by the citizens of Karachi to the Government of India, and the Government of Madras, protesting against the manner in which the arbitrary provisions of the Press Act are being enforced by executive officers, and in particular, against the action of the Government of Madras, in demanding security from the keeper of "New India" Press.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passages per steamer Arabia, Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., leaving Bombay to-day, for Marseilles and London:—Mr J H Allan; Mr R Beveridge; Mrs Archy Birkmyer; Mr A Briggs; Miss M F Cartledge; Mr D T Chadwick; Mrs Chadwick and infant; Mrs Courtney child and infant; Mrs Elworthy; Mr F E Francis; Mrs Francis and child; Lady Gait; Mrs D H Gillan; Mrs G C Godfrey; Mr W F Goose; Mrs John Gray; Mrs L J Green; Mrs W K S Hamilton; Mrs G Hanmer; Mr E W Harvey; Mr and Mrs G Harvey; Mr W P Housden; Mr J M Kilburn; Mrs W C Knight; Mrs Downie Leslie; Miss Maynard; Mr K B Miller; Mr R Paterson Brown; Mr G H Robinson; Mr and Mrs L Rogee; Mr P Carter Speers; Mr S E Stinton; Miss M Stinton; Mr W Tait; Mr and Mrs F J Thomas; Mr John Thomson; Mr G Adams Williams; Mr W G Woolston; Mrs P Bosworth Smith; Mr Malak Abdul Qayum; Mr W A Voller; Mr D Wasell; Mr J M Laird; Mr J McCann; Mrs Freeston; Master Freeston; Mrs Hellier; Mr and Mrs B Briscoe; Mr R Harvey; Mr J E Jewitt; Mrs E Trevor Robinson; Mr M B Pestonjee; Mr P D Phirozshaw; Rev. Father H S Nicholson; Mr and Mrs G H Shepherd; Mr A H Rountree; Mr J Kirkhope; Mr J Collins; Mrs Yates, 2 infants and nurse; Mrs Bridge and infant; Mrs Walker; Mrs B G Robinson; Miss Brand; and Mrs P T Holland.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

A depression has formed in Chota Nagpur and rain has been abundant in north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, east United Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, south Hyderabad; local in Assam, Kashmir, Central India east, east Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bombay Deccan, east Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein and Bassein five inches; Diamond Island three; Kyaukpyu, Akyab, Myitkyina, Silchar two; Darjeeling four; Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong, Saugor Island two; Jessore and False Point one and half; Chaibassa one; Naya Dumka and Sambalpur three; Benaries one and half; Pendra two; Mercara three; Mangalore one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Central Provinces.

SIMLA, June 23.

Rainfall is largely concentrated in the neighbourhood of Central India east at the expense of north-west India and the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces, Central India east, Mysore, west coast of Peninsula; Local in Bengal, Assam, east Central Provinces, south east Madras, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, west United Provinces, southwest Punjab, Baluchistan, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and south Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Bassein five inches; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar five; Darjeeling four; Sambalpur two; Berares one; Allahabad five; Mukteswar three; Lyallpur half; Sutna nine; Mercara five; Ootacamund two; Muslipatam, Madras one.

Forecast:—An extension of rain in the northwest of the United Provinces and adjacent districts.

HEAVY RAIN IN OUDH.

RAILWAY LINES WASHED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

In consequence of heavy floods the main line of the O. & R. Railway is breached between Lucknow and Rai Bareli.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 24th 1915.	June 1st to 24th 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.02	21.21	4.02	13.56
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.03	19.48	2.56	14.99
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.03	19.46	2.68	13.86
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.02	20.91	3.31	14.07

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.566 Inch.
Temperature of Air	85.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.2 "
Dew Point	78.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.865 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do	81.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	283 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 Inches
Total fall during month	21.19 "
Do, do, year	21.30 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	HIGH WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still	
	Jun.		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jun.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	24	m,	6	37	25	3	24	m	0	10	17	6
			6	12a	25	4			0	26a	20	9
Sun.	25	m	7	58	25	6	25	m	1	5	17	5
			7	12a	24	9			1	44a	21	2
Mon.	26	m	9	8	26	0	26	m	1	55	17	4
			8	14a	24	5			2	54a	21	3
Tues.	27	m	10	5	26	6	27	m	2	41	17	1
			9	16a	24	5			3	53a	21	0
Wed.	28	m	10	46	27	0	28	m	3	23	16	11
			10	4a	24	7			4	41a	20	8
Thur.	29	m	11	22	27	5	29	m	4	3	16	8
			10	45a	24	10			5	20a	20	3
Fri.	30	m	11	55	27	9	23	m	4	42	16	6
			11	24a	25	1			5	55a	19	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June		Sunrise	Sunset
"	24 (Saturday)	6h 3m.	7h. 19m.
"	25 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
"	26 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
"	27 (Tuesday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m.
"	28 (Wednesday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
"	29 (Thursday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
"	30 (Friday)	6h 5m.	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First quarter June 9, 5h. 29m. a.m.; Full Moon June 16, 3h. 11-7m. a.m.; Last quarter June 22, 6h. 6-3m. p.m.; New Moon June 30, 4h. 13-2m, p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th June 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature continues in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.59in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.36 n. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.25in., Mormugao 0.15in. and Karwar 0.41in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.76in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.40in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is weak and rainfall has decreased on the west coast of the Peninsula where the falls are lighter, and in the United Provinces where Allahabad is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. A few showers have occurred in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in the Deccan and the Central and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 24th of June 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. (23rd)	109.3	88.6	38	..	0	0
Jask	101.5	81.8	48	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. (23rd)	105.7	89.1	38	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.4	87.7	44	..	0	—0.36
Rawalpindi	97.1	74.5	47	..	2.95	1.70
Lahore	103.9	81.3	56	..	0.56	—0.71
Hissar	104.2	87.3	32	..	1.07	..
Ambala	94.7	81.3	73	..	4 78	3.12
Delhi	98.0	82.9	80	..	2.03	0.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.4	85.0	42	..	2.92	1.50
Mainpuri	102.9	84.8	70	..	0.84	—0.38
Jhansi	95 1	81.0	63	..	6.36	3.81
Cawnpore	86 6	79.1	94	..	13.83	11.91
Allahabad	86 4	78.4	90	0.59	15.14	12 56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.5	86.8	70	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	89 7	82 0	79	..	0 21	—0.42
Ajmer	98 2	80.2	58	..	3.55	2.15
Jaipore	100.4	81.3	47	..	2.17	0.98
Kotah	101.2	82.8	53	..	3.92	2.00
Mount Abu	82.6	65.4	81	..	3.76	1 20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.4	80 1	68	..	0.60	—0.72
Dwarka	86.6	81.7	78	..	0.19	—1.01
Veraval	85.1	82 2	81	..	0.67	—2.81
Rajkot	100.2	71.3	63	..	2.87	—0 17
Bhavnagar Para	104 2	81 8	90	..	1.01	—2 09
Surat	90.0	81.5	74	..	5.94	0.34
Ahmedabad	105.5	81 2	67	..	2.45	—1.00
Deesa	100 9	70.9	74	..	2.27	1.30
Neemuch	93.2	77.1	65	..	8.19	5.71
Indore	90 3	73.6	69	..	8.82	4.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84 5	76.3	78	..	6.35	1.27
Saugor	90.9	75.2	78	..	5.13	0 84
Hoshangabad	90.9	75.6	71	..	8.13	3.97
Khandawa	92.8	77.7	74	—	6.18	2.26
Akola	92.5	76.4	70	..	8.08	4 20
Amroati	90.3	75.3	74	..	9.75	4.00
Nagpur	90.5	78.6	71	..	10.30	3 88
Chanda	90.9	79.4	69	..	8.31	2.93
Raipur	91.2	75 9	94	0.36	9.71	3.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88 9	81.6	81	0.02	21.21	6 88
Ratnagiri	83 7	76.1	81	0.25	40.07	16.17
Mormugao	86.7	77.6	91	0.15	34 58	9.29
Karwar	84.6	76.2	87	0.41	36.20	4.52
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.7	75.5	68	..	3.04	– 0.65
Ahmednagar	90.7	71 6	63	..	3 32	—1 38
Poona	86.6	72.4	71	..	3 18	—0.69
Sholapur	94.5	72.1	65	0.07	3.61	—0.87
Bijapur	80.2	71.8	71	..	3 47	0 31
Belgaum	73.8	67.0	94	0.76	6 65	—0.03
Aurangabad	90.6	71.0	73	..	5 38	1.12
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.0	75 7	73	..	4.87	1 03
Hyderabad	91.7	72.4	90	0.40	5.30	1.71
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.5	73.6	91	1.68	42 22	11.52
Calicut	77.8	74.4	94	0.92	38.14	9.08
Cochin	83.5	74.7	90	0.82	25 28	2 00
Colombo	84.6	74 6	81	1.04	7.88	0.86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.4	77.3	87	0.06	6.00	2.12
Bellary	98.3	76.1	66	..	0.40	—1.29
Cuddapah	101.4	83.2	50	..	0.31	—2.22
Madras	98.6	84.0	61	..	2 62	1.09
Bangalore	79.5	66.6	84	..	0.63	—1.86
Coimbatore	85.1	72.5	89	0.03	1.85	0 49
Trichinopoly	98.1	80 8	60	..	0.03	—1.10
Negapatam	99.2	80.6	78	..	0.50	—0.49

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order *that vessels in the Bombay Harbour* may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th June 1916, was 29.781 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

WAR GIFTS.

NO MORE HOSPITAL DRESSINGS WANTED

We are requested to state for general information that no more hospital dressings or bandages of any kind are required by the Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, either at the War Gifts Depot, Bombay, or by the Advanced Depots at Basra or Amara. Present stocks at all the above Depots are in excess of actual needs in Mesopotamia, or India, and probably ample for some considerable time to come. All supplies of the above should therefore be entirely suspended until further orders.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 23rd instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

The R. M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind which left London on the 9th instant and has on board the mails of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said on Saturday the 24th instant.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Vasaigara	5	39	0	1
Bulsara	11	69	0	2
Joshi	7	35	1	5

MUNICIPAL C. C. INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	16	39	3	5
Simms	13	16	7	4
Hewlett	5	24	0	0
C. G. Stileman	3	14	1	1

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V MUNICIPAL C. C.

SIR FREDERICK SPROTT'S BRILLIANT INNINGS.

This interesting fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Municipal Cricket Club, which came off on Saturday last on the Esplanade, provided very interesting sport. This was the first time after several years that a Municipal Eleven met an "A" team of the Gymkhana, and as the former included such well-known players as Daruwala, Meheromji, and Kantak, the last of whom knocked up a century against the Parsis only last year, the fixture had evoked considerable interest. The Municipal team, however contrary to expectations, cut a sorry figure in both the batting and bowling departments. First, the Gymkhana treated their bowling with the scantiest respect, and then on their going in to bat they were all disposed of by the Home team for a paltry 95. As the Gymkhana had piled up 258 for 9 wickets, the game resulted in a defeat of the Municipal team by the substantial margin of 163 runs.

The Gymkhana, who had first knock at wicket, were evidently in a scoring mood for in two hours and a quarter they hit up 258 for 9 wickets, when they declared and sent their opponents in. Sprott and Simms, who opened the Home team's innings set to work in earnest from the very commencement and were not separated before they had hit up 77 between them for the first wicket. The next longest stand was made by Sprott and Mackenzie, who added 60 for the fourth wicket. The Gymkhana had at this stage very nearly reached the second century for the loss only of 4 wickets but the next 5 wickets could add only 34 and the figures would not have reached 250 but for a lively innings by C. G. Stileman, who hit away merrily for his 23. The Home team then applied the closure.

VISITORS FAIL TO STAND.

The Municipal team was a fairly strong batting side, with men such as Meherhomji Kantak, Daruwalla and Shete, the first three having had experience of first-class local cricket. They, however, failed to play up to their reputation. None of them seemed to be in form and the whole side were out for a paltry 95. Meherhomji, the famous Parsi cricketer, had been showing some of his old form, when, however, a brilliant catch by Sir F. Sprott in slips terminated his career at the wicket. Daruwala, who contributed the top score on his side played fairly well for his 30. The only other batsmen on the visitors' side to enter double figures were Joshi and D. A. Shete, who made 15 and 11 respectively.

SIR FREDERICK'S ALL-ROUND FORM.

The outstanding feature of the day's batting was Sir F. L. Sprott's brilliant innings of 92. Going in first, he was sixth man out, and he met all the Municipal attack with fine confidence throughout. He hit all round the wicket, making quite a number of fine strokes which included some very daring pulls to leg. He was 115 minutes at the wicket for his 92, during which time he never once made a faulty stroke, and it speaks volumes for the wonderful stamina of the veteran cricketer that after a quarter of a century of first-class cricket he should still exhibit such fine form as he showed on Saturday last. He was thoroughly set and looked quite good for a century when, however, at eight short to the much-coveted three figures he was unfortunately out, l.-b.-w. to Joshi. His contribution of 92 included no less than one six and twelve 4's. The next highest score on the Gymkhana side was contributed by Simms, who made 46. The Sussex amateur opened merrily with two 4's off Kantak and continued in the same fashion till the close of his career at the wicket, hitting up no less than ten 4's out of his total of 46.

Joshi bowled well for the Municipal team, securing five wickets for 35 runs, while on the Gymkhana side the bowling honours were carried off by Simms and Clark who captured four and five wickets for 16 and 39 runs respectively. The latter is, like Sir F. Sprott, a Presidency veteran, who first played for the Englishmen against the Parsis more than twenty years ago. The scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Sir F. L. Sprott lbw. b Joshi	92
H. L. Simms (Capt.) c S. Shete b Vasaigara	46
Capt. T. W. Kirkwood c Vasaigara b Bulsara	33
F. F. Stileman lbw. b D. Shete	1
R. T. H. Mackenzie b Joshi	35
H. W. Kilby b Bulsara	0
H. F. P. Hearson b Joshi	17
A. E. Kibblewhite lbw. b Joshi	0
F. J. Clark b Joshi	1
C. G. Stileman not out	23
C. H. Hewlett not out	6
Extras	4
*Total (for 9 wkts.)	258

*Innings declared.

MUNICIPAL C. C.

D. C. Daruwala b Clark	30
S. A. Shete lbw. b Clark	4
R. P. Meherhomji c Sir F. L. Sprott b Clark	19
V. V. Kantak lbw. b Clark	4
D. A. Shete b Simms	11
K. B. M. Forbes b Clark	0
N. B. Dadarkar c Mackenzie b Simms	1
F. P. Masani c and b G. Stileman	1
K. E. Joshi c Clark b Simms	15
J. D. Vasaigara not out	8
D. R. Bulsara c Hearson b Simms	0
Extras	2
Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
D. Shete	13	65	1	1
Kantak	4	46	0	0

Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 26, 1916.

THE GREEK COUP.

Germany has thrown up the sponge in the Balkans and King Constantine, recognising that the Central Alliance is no longer a safe support to lean upon, accepts the inevitable. On Thursday the British and French Ministers at Athens presented an Allied Note to the Greek Government, demanding general demobilisation, immediate dissolution of the Chamber, new elections, the substitution of nominees approved by the Allies for the present gang of German agents doing duty as police officials, and other demands. These demands have been accepted in full, a new cabinet has been formed and Greece, as her greatest statesman and patriot, M. Venizelos says, will be able to take up life anew and redeem her name from the stigma it has borne since the odious breach of her pledged word to Serbia, and her breach of faith with the Allies. The significance of these events is obvious and far-reaching in their bearing on the general situation of the war. So far as Greece is concerned, no one can doubt that they will receive the seal of approval of the Greek people when the elections take place. For the past nine months King Constantine and his ministers have been ruling in defiance of the constitution, relying for their strength on the King's popularity with the Army. But that the sentiment of the people has throughout been antagonistic to the anti-Entente policy that has been pursued, has been made manifest by every constitutional and extra-constitutional means of ascertaining their opinion. The King and his clique have had their eyes fixed on the ultimate triumph of German arms as the reason and excuse of their policy. But the expected has not happened. Germany, with her many distractions, has been compelled to show the weakness of her hand. Her troops are wanted elsewhere; they cannot remain as a menace to the Allies and a watchdog over the Greek King any longer. The psychological moment has arrived, and there is nothing to do but quietly to accept the dictation of the Allies. The mirage of a triumphant Germany has disappeared.

The wider significance of the coup that has been executed can be easily appreciated. In the first place it reveals, as we have said, that the German menace in the Balkans has for all practical purposes gone. Mr. Churchill remarked the other day in the House of Commons that the object of the presence of large Allied forces at Salonika was political rather than military. Whether that is strictly true, no one can definitely say. But presumably it was both political and military. If there was no intention of conducting an offensive in Macedonia, which is hardly creditable, the occupation of Salonika was still essential for political reasons, which have been fully justified in the event. The presence of the Allied army has prevented King Constantine from committing his country to the suicidal policy of throwing in its lot with the Central Powers and Turkey. It has remained as a perpetual menace to the enemy occupation of Servia and Macedonia and has thus contained forces, which would have been otherwise very dangerously employed on the other fronts. Whoever was responsible for the management of the Salonika coup with the Government of M. Venizelos carried out a master-stroke of diplomatic and military policy, just in time to save the last remnant of a situation which was almost wholly lost. It has been one of the few successes of a diplomatic and politico-military character that the Allies have to their credit in a somewhat dismal record. But, whatever the further intention may have been, or now is, we shall know very soon. The return of the Serbian Army to the field and the importance which was attached to the accomplishment of its transport at this particular juncture suggested that an early offensive for the restoration of Servia and Montenegro to their rightful rulers was about to be undertaken. But a new situation has arisen. Germany, it is clear, is no longer in a position effectively to assist in the holding of the territories won in the Balkans. Bulgaria has been forced to weaken her armies, according to reliable reports, by the despatch of two divisions to the assistance of the Austrians on the Italian front and other troops to Galicia. It may be considered wisdom, at this juncture, to utilise the magnificent forces which have been more or less stagnating at Salonika, in other directions.

We are told in a cable from London this morning that every known German division, except four, has been recently accounted for on the Eastern and Western fronts, that, of these four, two are probably in the Balkan and two have been sent to reinforce the Russian front. And it is believed that there is no material to form new divisions in Germany. The Greek coup suggests that the two divisions in the Balkans have also been sent to the Russian front. We expressed the opinion the other day that the garrison troops that were being concentrated in Belgium were for the purpose of resisting the coming Allied offensive, rather than, as was stated at the time, for the commencement of a new offensive against the British. To-day a telegram from the Hague bears out this view and says that the garrison of the Liege forts has been sent to Russia. Added to this is the certainty that the Germans are, at the present moment, numerically inferior to the Allies on the Western front. We can see, then, without any undue rushing to conclusions, that the day when Germany and Austria would inevitably be driven to dire straits to find sufficient troops to cope with all their commitments has indeed arrived. What then remains? Is it not the hour, as a great Frenchman said the other day, for the British armies to intervene? Is it not the hour, moreover, for the Allies to join in a general offensive all round? That is still a question which the mere observer cannot answer. But that the moment for striking in the West, as the Russians are striking in the East, cannot be far distant, is obvious. That moment only awaits, it is clear from the semi-official statement issued in Paris on Saturday and the recent significant statements of the Minister of Munitions and Mr. Henderson, the possession by the Allies of the stocks of munitions and guns without which they have decided not to take any risks, no matter how tempting the prospect. It cannot be very far off.

THE PRESS ACT.

A typical comment on the action of the Madras Government in regard to "New India" appears in "The Pioneer." It is typical of the official organ and typical of the attitude of insolent ignorance adopted towards matters of living moment to the Indian public by the class it represents. "We must confess to complete ignorance both of the literary merits and political views of that journal", it remarks with superior contempt, but it presumes that the Madras Government must have had good grounds for its action, and proceeds on the strength of this to trot out the exploded argument that the Press Act cannot be the tyrannical weapon that it is represented to be because of the freedom of the criticism in which "the victims of the tyranny" are daily allowed to indulge. That can only mean that the stage of tyranny, in the view of "The Pioneer", does not arrive until the law forbids criticism of the Government and its acts altogether. It cannot have any other meaning. The case against the Act in any impartial view is unanswerable. It was ostensibly devised for certain objects and it is being used for other objects, which its critics were expressly assured were not aimed at by its authors. That the executive is doing openly and unabashed. It was admitted by the Advocate-General on behalf of the Crown in "The Comrade" case and it was admitted by Sir Reginald Craddock in the Imperial Council. The Council was assured, when it was asked to pass the Act, that it contained certain safeguards,—a boast was made of them. Those safeguards have been shown, in what "The Pioneer" describes as the "not particularly happy judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins" not to exist.

As for the manner of its working, apart from this, the case of "New India" alone is a sufficient answer to this sort of jejune and ignorant defence of the Act. Mrs. Besant knows no more than "The Pioneer" why she has been penalised. She has been brought under the operation of the Act, made to deposit security, and refused any disclosure of the grounds on which this action is taken. And in the next stage her security may be forfeited with similar secrecy. Of course, it is easy, if you are the organ of officialdom, with carte blanche to excite class hatred by insulting your fellow-subjects, to believe that the Act is a very harmless kind of measure, but if you are a free and outspoken critic of official errors and abuses and an advocate of progress and reform of a kind obnoxious to vested interests, the existence of the Press Act has a very real meaning, even though you are "not intending to mislead but seeking to enlighten others with what your reason and conscience, however erroneously, have dictated to you as truth". There is naturally, however, a great deal of public ignorance regarding the workings of the Act, because they are so largely of a secret nature. The public hears when a well-known paper has been made to deposit security or has had its security forfeited. It does not hear of the summonings to the presence of local autocrats, the lectures and the instructions, by which the small journal, trying to do its duty by the public and its conscience, is kept in order and made to conform to the requirements of an official's arbitrary interpretations of what is and what is not permissible criticism, or even permissible news,—all of which has to tolerated because the local autocrat is the wielder of the dreaded weapon of the Act, which, if it cannot kill a journal like "New India", can soon wipe out the local weekly; or the visits by the police to small presses which have to make a new declaration for some reason or other beyond their control; nor does it know of the fate of harmless novelists, whose excursions into social problems bring them under the official ban, without any disclosure of the passages which have offended the official eye. If the public knew as much about the working of the Act as those who have taken the trouble to enquire, their anger with it would be far more intense than is even the case now, when it is based only on their knowledge of such notorious cases as that of "The Comrade," "The Amrita Bazar Patrika," "New India" and the "Maharashtra." The meeting which was held in Bombay on Saturday evening was something of a revelation of the intensity of resentment which the operation of the Act in such cases has aroused in the minds of the Indian public. If the history of the operations of a covert nature, which it has made possible, could be written, the feeling would be even more intensified. Public indignation, when roused to this pitch, cannot be disposed of by the light-hearted impertinences in which "The Pioneer" indulges. Wise people take note of it. And if the Allahabad organ really represents the mind of the official class in regard to this matter, if the official mind is really ignorant, or pretends to ignorance, of the politics of a journal which represents a great mass of educated opinion, it is to be hoped that we can look for better statesmanship to Lord Chelmsford and his advisers. ...

Notes of the Day.

By the End of July!

We refer in our leading article to the significant statements made recently by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson the other day on the question of the supply of munitions. We drew attention, on the strength of a Reuter's telegram, at the time to the statement of the latter when appealing to a meeting of workmen to forego their Whitsun holiday. "The question had been asked," he said, "'Why postpone to the end of July?' It was sufficient to say 'to the end of July', and not 'after the end of July' and that ought to speak with greater eloquence than any language he could use." The mail papers show that a somewhat similar statement was made by Mr. Lloyd George at a conference which he had with the engineering and shipbuilding employers on the Clyde and Tyne with reference to this holiday question.

"I cannot help thinking," he said, "that there is sufficient patriotism in those who are engaged in industry in this country to make a special effort at all costs during the next few months—I emphasize that—and to give up holidays which in time of peace everyone would feel to be essential. That is the appeal which I have to make. It is not merely a question of ammunition, but of guns. They are clamouring for big guns. The effect of the Easter holiday has been that those guns will be at least one week later in their delivery. That might be a critical week. In addition to that we should be short of hundreds of machine-guns, and machine-guns are life and death to those poor fellows in the trenches."

The inference is that Great Britain expects to have sufficient guns and munitions at least by the end of July for the task before her.

The Officials and Indian Loyalty.

"The New Statesman," which takes a more intelligent interest in Indian politics than most English journals, makes some very apt comments on Lord Hardinge's recent interview with an American journal, in which he described in striking terms the attitude of India during the war. "Lord Hardinge," it remarks,

"stressed the value of the Morley reforms, and as evidence of the closer association of the Indian people with the management of their own affairs, added that of late years the Government of India had never ignored a definite opinion expressed by the non-official members of the legislative councils. This authoritative report is exceedingly satisfactory. It would have been still more so if Lord Hardinge had been able to show that his own spirit was being reflected in the Secretariat and the practice of the district officers. But that, we fear, is not and has not been so. We have lost incalculably in India because the official class showed itself to be incapable of responding to the overflowing declarations of loyalty and offers of service which came at the beginning of the war. Instead, they have adopted an attitude of suspicion and a policy of systematic repression, under which the 'mutual trust' to which Lord Hardinge appeals, cannot be developed."

The only fault we have to find with this otherwise excellent comment is the invention of the abominable verb "to stress."

What is the Net Result?

"The Hindu" makes a very pertinent comment on the recent discussion in the Bombay Council on the question of the Governors' tour charges. No doubt the Governors do learn a lot on these tours, it remarks, but the prosaic and utilitarian taxpayer asks, what is the net result of this increase of knowledge on the part of the Head of the Administration? Sometimes the results are not altogether what the public would have desired. Lord Willingdon, who has the most liberal views on questions of local self-government, went to Hyderabad, Sind. There he acquired some sort of knowledge which led him to deliver a lecture to the Municipality, not in the style of a liberal reformer but after the pattern of the local official, and subsequently the Municipality was suspended. Again, the passion for progress in local self-government does not seem to have been kept fully aflame by the studies of the Head of the Administration in the districts, if we are to judge by the depressing character of the recent Government Resolution on the Local Boards. After all, the public are not so much concerned about the extent of the knowledge that is acquired, as the practical outcome of its application.

The Madras Government and the "Indian Emigrant."

The announcement made on Saturday that the security demanded under the Press Act from the "Indian Emigrant" has been withdrawn came as a surprise, as was the news which first told us that a security was demanded from this journal, which has always advocated a cause which found no stronger supporter than the ex-Viceroy. But the action of the Madras Government with regard to this journal illustrates the worst feature of the Press Act, that it makes the latter a dangerous weapon in the hands of the Executive. As Mr. Natarajan well put it, the treatment meted out to the "Indian Emigrant" illustrates the manner in which the Act is sometimes put into force when an expostulation should be sufficient. That the blunder should have been made by the Government of Madras who, as Mr. Natarajan pointed out, have made the least use of the Act, only aggravates the danger of placing the temptations in the way of the Executive are only too liable to succumb to them.

Wanted—A Money-lenders' Act!

The ways of the money-lender in this country are as inscrutable as are the ways of providence. In fact it has become a commonplace of experience,—especially so far as the poor are concerned,—that once a person is compelled by circumstance to become a debtor of the *sowcar*, he always remains a debtor,—or as the lawyers say, "once a mortgage, always a mortgage." An extraordinary case of usury came before the Bihar High Court last week. The original loan was Rs. 1,375; Rs. 1,700 was paid in two years and the balance of Rs. 856 actually grew into a debt of Rs. 15,000. The Appeal Court dismissed the suit. But all debtors are not in a position to seek a remedy in the courts, and it is his knowledge of their inability to do so that encourages the money-lender to tighten his grasp of the victims. And usury,—in its most relentless forms,—thus thrives. It is imperative that some relief should be provided for the borrowers by the enactment of a Money-lenders' Act on the lines of that existing in England.

An Unfortunate Distinction.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye brought forward in the course of the Budget debate in the Bombay Council last week an important point concerning grants-in-aid to secondary schools. It appears that owing to financial stringency these grants, although fully earned according to the reports of the departmental officers, were reduced by one-fifth in some divisions of the Presidency in the case of schools conducted by Indians or by Missionary bodies; in the case of schools for Europeans or Eurasians in the same divisions, however, full grants were paid and were not reduced on account of the war. The reduction of these grants caused considerable inconvenience to the schools concerned, for they are generally none too rich; but this inconvenience was accepted without protest, as it was considered to be a necessary concomitant of the war conditions. But the knowledge that there has been a differential treatment in other cases makes this sacrifice hardly an agreeable one. The Hon. Mr. Sharp, in his reply, tried to show under what circumstances the grants had to be reduced but quietly omitted even to mention the circumstance of the differential treatment.

Official and Personal.

We understand that it has been decided to appoint Mr. Chitre, at present Acting Fifth Judge, to act as the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes in the room of the Hon. Mr. Kemp.

DACCA UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN SEPTEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

Business to be undertaken at the September session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla will probably include the introduction by Sir Sankaran Nair of a bill to constitute the Dacca University. This measure should then be ready to be considered and passed at the session at Delhi next cold weather.

CHARGES AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 25.

The "Phoenix" states that the Commissioner in Sind has directed the prosecution of Mr. Wali Mahomed, a former City Magistrate of Hyderabad, on charges of bribery.

ILLICIT TRADE IN BIRDS' FEATHERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 25.

The Customs authorities of Karachi, acting on information, seized a box declared to contain a Persian carpet, which was being shipped from this port to Europe. The box on being opened was found to contain ten thousand rupees worth of wild birds' feathers, the exportation of which is strictly prohibited.

Sir James Meston will leave Naini Tal for Simla on 2nd July next and return to the province on the 6th, arriving at Dehra Dun where he will halt until the morning of the 10th. Mussoorie will be visited from 10th to 12th, Benares from 15th to 17th. His Honour arrives at Lucknow on the afternoon of the 17th and leaves there on the night of the 19th. After visiting Budaun on the 20th and 21st His Honour returns to Bareilly and leaves again on the morning of the 22nd July.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the Kitchener Memorial Fund, Rs. 500 in his name, Rs 300 in the Maharani's name and Rs. 200 in his daughter Panna Maharani's name.

A movement is on foot to start an arts college in Hyderabad, Sind.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DEVELOPMENTS IN GREECE.

STRONG ALLIED NOTE.

RUSSIANS REACH CARPATHIANS

HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

British and French Ministers presented an Allied Note to the Greek Government embodying drastic demands, which, it is said, have all been accepted. The Cabinet has resigned and M. Zaimis is the new Premier.

The battle on General Brussiloff's right wing has developed into a colossal fluctuating struggle, the Germans struggling desperately to drive a wedge between the armies threatening Kovel and Vladimir Volymsk. General Mackenson is personally directing the operations. Meanwhile General Pflanzer's army is completely surrounded by the Russians.

The Russians have reached the Carpathians through Bukhovina.

News has been received that the Turks have shelled the sacred shrines at Kerbela and Nejef, where the Shiah Moslems have risen.

The Bulgarians have demolished the minarets of the mosque at Ghevgheli.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a furious artillery preparation, the Germans attacked with great effectives, and in spite of the enormous losses inflicted by the French artillery and machine-gun fire, they succeeded in capturing first line trenches. The bulk of the lost ground was, however, regained a little later.

A semi-official Paris statement warns against attaching undue importance to inevitable fluctuations in the battle of Verdun, which will have only a relative influence on the final result, which depends on other events which will come at the proper time and which the Germans desire to forestall.

General Haig reports increased activity of British artillery on the whole front.

It is stated that the real cause for the delay in appointing a successor to Lord Kitchener is the statutory prohibition of the presence in the Commons of more than four principal Secretaries of State.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND WAR SECRETARYSHIP.

STATUTORY PROHIBITION BLOCKS THE WAY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

It is stated that the real cause for the delay in appointing a successor to Lord Kitchener is the statutory prohibition of the presence in the Commons of more than four principal Secretaries of State.

There must be a reshuffling of offices or an amendment to the Prohibitory Act before Mr. Lloyd George can be appointed.

A NEW LIFE FOR GREECE.

TERMS OF ALLIED NOTE ACCEPTED.

RUSSIANS REACH CARPATHIANS THROUGH BUKHOVINA.

ALLIED NOTE TO GREEK GOVERNMENT.

DRASTIC CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
ATHENS, June 22.

The British and French Ministers presented an Allied Note to the Greek Government yesterday.

The Note demanded general demobilisation, immediate dissolution of the Chamber, new elections and the substitution of nominees approved by the Allies for police officials and others.

Greece has accepted all the Allies' terms. The Cabinet has resigned and M. Zaimis will be the new Premier.

WANTED LOYAL NEUTRALITY.

ALLIES' DUTY AS GUARDIANS OF GREEK PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 23.

The Allies' Note to Greece emphasises that Greece is not asked to abandon her neutrality but to maintain loyal neutrality.

It points out that the Chamber does not reflect the opinion of the electors and it is not only the right but the duty of the Allies to protest against the violation of the liberties of the Greek people of which they are guardians.

TEUTONS REFUSE ASSISTANCE

CONSTANTINE ENRAGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 23.

An Athens telegram states that M. Skouloudis asked the Central Powers for assistance failing which he told the King that resistance would be impossible. King Constantine was enraged, accepted M. Skouloudis' resignation and summoned M. Zaimis.

APPROVING FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, June 23.

Newspapers approve the firmness of the Entente towards Greece though they think that it might have been shown earlier. They remark that though they do not desire Greece to abandon her neutrality, they wish that the Allied troops in Salonika when they take field shall not leave behind them a hotbed of dangerous intrigue.

ALLIES' PRESTIGE IN NEAR EAST ENHANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, June 23.

M. Zaimis is an experienced and trusted politician on high character in whom the Entente can have the fullest confidence. The diplomatic success of the Allies will enhance their prestige and undermine the diplomatic position of the Central Powers more than any other event in the Near East since the beginning of the war.

GREECE ENTERS UPON A NEW LIFE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ATHENS, June 24.

M. Venezelos stated in an interview that Greece would be able to take up life anew. The Zaimis Cabinet could be counted on to end all friction between Greece and the Allies.

M. Venzelos said he would stand for Parliament again. M. Zaimis has stated in an interview that the demands of the Powers would be executed.

DELIVERANCE OF THE PEOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 25.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—
London, June 23.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Athens states that the Venizuelists will shortly organise a great demonstration to show how the action of the Powers has been welcomed as a deliverance of the people not in any moral sense as a coercion of Greece. The new elections should take place early in August.

ZAIMIS CABINET CONSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, June 23.

A Zaimis Cabinet has been constituted. The Entente Ministers have recommended the removal of shipping restrictions.

LATER.

The new Cabinet includes M. Zaimis as Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Callaris, Minister of War and temporarily of Marine; and M. Rallis, Minister of Finance. It has met with a very favourable reception.

SECRED SHRINES AT KERBELA.

SHELLED BY TURKS.

SHIAH MOSLEMS IN REVOLT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 23.

Reuter learns that a contributory cause to the Arab revolt was the hanging, shooting and imprisonment of prominent Arabs following Enver Pasha's visit to Mecca. Two Moslem deputies were executed.

News has been received that the Turks have shelled the sacred shrines at Kerbela and Nejef where the Shiah Moslems have risen.

ARAB REVOLT AGAINST TURKEY.

"OUTCOME OF MISGOVERNMENT AND OPPRESSION".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

Discussing the "New Revolt of Islam" "The Times" remarks that the Arab national movement which has now come to a head is largely the outcome of misgovernment and oppression and has been entirely spontaneous.

The present moment was probably chosen in consequence of the Russian successes in Armenia. The Arab leaders are exceedingly shrewd and perceive that Turkey is doomed.

NO CHANGE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 25.

General Lake reports no change in the military situation in Mesopotamia. On the Sannaiyat front during the night of June 20th-21st the enemy displayed considerable activity with rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire, but no attack was launched. The shade temperature is reported to be 114 degrees.

MESOPOTAMIA PAPERS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Islington said he hoped that the Mesopotamia papers would be issued early in July.

PORTUGUESE POST ATTACKED

ENEMY SUFFERS MANY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LORENZO MARQUEZ, June 24.

It is officially announced that the Germans attacked a Portuguese post at Unde and suffered many casualties.

GREEK ELECTIONS.

ATHENS, June 24.

Greek elections will be held at the end of July.

DIPLOMATIC SITUATION NOT AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 24.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—
Reuter's Athens correspondent states the change of government does not affect the diplomatic situation.

SIR E. GREY POSTPONES MAKING A STATEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 22.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey said that pending communications between the Allies, he could not make a statement regarding the developments in Greece.

BULGARIANS INVADE GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Bulgarians have crossed the Mesta river. The Greek garrison has evacuated Fort Neapetra east of the Rupel Pass on instructions from Athens.

OUTRAGE BY BULGARIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.

The Bulgarians have demolished the minarets of the mosque at Ghevgheli.

ALLIED AEROPLANES ACTIVE IN MACEDONIA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, June 23.

Allied aeroplanes have bombed military establishments at Gumuldjina and the camp at Veles.

THE KOVEL MENACE.

ENEMY'S EFFORTS TO SAVE SITUATION.

PFLANZER'S ARMY COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, June 23.

The battle on General Brussiloff's right wing has developed into a colossal fluctuating struggle. Three distinct groups of Austrians and Germans are desperately striving to drive a wedge between the armies threatening Kovel and Vladimir Volynsk.

The opinion is held in Petrograd that a culmination of the struggle on this front has not yet been reached, as the Russian successes have upset German plans and caused the Germans to concentrate forces on the Russian front.

It is reported that General Mackensen is personally directing the operations and a repetition of his famous phalanx tactics is anticipated.

Meanwhile General Pflanzer's army is reported to be shut up in an angle of the frontier near Sereth and completely surrounded by the Russians, while the Austrians are also hastily entrenching in the Carpathian passes.

DARING RUSSIAN OPERATION.

SUCCESS IN REGION OF ILLUKST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 24.

The communiqué reports concentrated enemy artillery fire against Ikskull bridgehead. We carried out a daring operation in the enemy trenches in the region of Illukst. The Germans attempted to counter-attack but were repulsed.

The Germans started an attack against Beregina Farm, preceded by clouds of gas, which we dispersed. Thereupon large forces of enemy infantry attacked, but a Russian bayonet charge drove the Germans back to the trenches. The enemy left numerous corpses outside the wire entanglements.

Reports from other districts announce the failure of German attacks.

The Russians continue to advance in Bukhovina.

The Russians smashed a Turkish attack on the Trebizond district inflicting very heavy losses.

"ENCOUNTERING ACTION".

RUSSIANS AND GERMANS ATTACKING SIMULTANEOUSLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, June 24.

Fighting against the Germans on the Styr and Stokhod in very savage country, marshy and without roads, is largely in the nature of what the Russians call "encountering action," where both sides attack simultaneously. The village of Gruziatyn on the Styr is constantly changing hands.

It is very important, because the Russian success would cut the light railway built by the Germans to Kolki.

An instance of "encountering action" was Svidniki on the Stokhod, where an attack by the Russians advancing on Kovel, was anticipated by a German advance in dense columns.

The latter drove the Russians back a mile and a half from the river, but the Germans in attempting to advance further were caught by rifle and maxim fire. A bayonet charge completed their discomfiture, and the Russians rushed a bridge over the river at their heels. An armoured car dashing into their midst completed the demoralisation of the enemy.

The Russians continued to advance on the other side of the Stokhod waist-deep in marshes carrying rifles and machine-guns on their shoulders. A slip meant that the man was engulfed in a bog. The final charge, which captured the village, was made by men dripping with mud from head to foot.

ENEMY'S FAILURES SOUTH OF DVINSK.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN BUKHOVINA CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 23.

There have been unsuccessful German attempts at an offensive in several sectors south of Dvinsk. Heavy fighting began on the 21st instant along the Oginski Canal and continues Vain attempts have been made to cross it by both sides.

The Russian general Stegelmann has been mortally wounded in local fighting.

On the whole of General Brussiloff's front the enemy have been receiving constant reinforcements from France and Italy.

The offensive in Bukhovina continues. We have occupied Gurahumora, Straja, westward of Radautz and Vessnitz on the north-western border of Bukhovina. The Russians have thus reached the Carpathians throughout Bukhovina.

FIGHTING IN EXTREME SOUTH OF BUKHOVINA.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.

An Austrian communiqué mentions fighting with the advancing Russians at Teurahumora in the extreme south of Bukhovina, twenty-four miles south of Radautz.

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

FURIOUS ENEMY ATTACKS.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 24.

Last night's communiqué said there was heavy gun bombardment all day on the left of the Meuse. The Germans on the right of the Meuse, after a furious artillery preparation all night, launched a series of attacks at eight in the morning on a front of five kilometres from Hill 321 to the east of Damloup battery.

Attacks with great effectives followed most desperately, notwithstanding enormous losses inflicted by our artillery and machine-guns and the Germans between Hills 321 and 320 after several fruitless assaults captured our first line trenches and Thiaumont work.

A powerful German attack reached the village of Henry, but was driven back by sharp counter-attacks.

Attacks at Vauxchapitre and Fumin and Chenois woods and Damloup battery were shattered by our fire and completely failed.

LOST GROUND REGAINED.

GERMANS EMPLOYING OVER SIX DIVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

The French communiqué this afternoon reports that artillery activity on the left of the Meuse continues very intensely. On the right of the Meuse our counter-attacks in the region of Hills 320 and 321 regained for us a large part of lost ground as far as the approaches to Thiaumont.

Between Fumin and Chenois Woods we regained all the trench elements lost during the night of the 21st instant.

The Germans are employing over six divisions on the right bank.

STRUGGLE FOR FLEURY.

ENEMY OCCUPY SOME HOUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 25.

Last night's communiqué said:—
The day was relatively quiet left of the Meuse except at Hill 304 where our positions were slowly but continuously bombarded.

Our lines on Hill 321 north-east of Fruideterre and Chapitre and Chenois Woods on the right of the Meuse have been intensely bombarded.

The struggle continued this morning on the outskirts of the village of Fleury where the enemy occupied some houses.

There has been no change in other sectors and no infantry action has taken place.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN CHAMPAGNE.

THREE ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

The French communiqué this afternoon says:—
The Germans three times attacked on a front of 1,200 metres in Champagne and penetrated trenches west of Mountteu. They were driven out with the bayonet artillery activity elsewhere.

WHEN THE TIME COMES.

WARNING ABOUT VERDUN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, June 24.

A semi-official statement utters a warning against attaching undue importance to inevitable fluctuations in the battle of Verdun, which will have only a relative influence on the final result, which depends on other events which will come at the proper time and which the German desire to forestall will not avert.

LORD HARDINGE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 22.

Lord Hardinge was present at the War Council to-day.

LONDON, June 23.

Lord Hardinge was received in audience to-day.

GENERAL WAR SITUATION.

DECLINE IN ENEMY'S EFFICIENCY.

OUTCOME OF THE EFFORT AT VERDUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 25.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated June 23, says:—

The general war situation appears to be this. The Germanic Powers having failed to break up the alliance by a final defeat of either France in 1914 or Russia in 1915, have in their efforts to do this been drawn into occupying a front so extensive that it is becoming increasingly dangerous for them to hold it. The stress of the blockade at the same time makes it imperative to reach a decision quickly, hence the assault on Verdun; but in this assault the striking force with which the Germans could hope to effect a decision, has been destroyed. It now consists only of remnants and the ability to recruit and reform it no longer exists. The more efficient and mobile elements in the German army have now been lost and this disappearance of the German striking force as the outcome of the effort at Verdun, is one of the most important results of the war during the last four months. The decline in the enemy's total military efficiency has been rapid and the Russian offensive was wisely held off until the enemy's mobile elements had been so far reduced as to render the success of the attack no longer doubtful. The German mark is failing rapidly.

ENEMY'S FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

NUMERICALLY INFERIOR TO THE ALLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 24.

The "Pioneer's correspondent cables:—
The "Morning Post" discusses the arrival of German reinforcements on the eastern front and states that every known German division, except four, has recently been accounted for on the eastern or western front. It must be assumed that at least two are left in the Balkans, leaving two to reinforce the Russian front.

The journal considers it unlikely that new divisions have been formed in Germany since the Germans had a difficulty in finding drafts to replace the wastage before Verdun. The withdrawal from the western front has possibly already begun.

That the Germans are in numerical inferiority to the Allies on the western front is a matter of common knowledge. On a most liberal estimate they have 1,400,000 rifles there, giving an average of 3,700 per mile. If the German concentrations at Verdun and between the Somme and the sea are eliminated, their strength is one man per yard, including all reserves. Hence withdrawals, except from Verdun or the British front, would evidently involve great risk.

The "Central News" correspondent at the Hague says that the Germans garrisoning the Liege forts have been ordered to Russia. Over a hundred trains taking troops to Russia have passed Aix La Chapelle.

An Italian agency learns from Trieste that the Austrians are hurriedly strengthening the fortifications in the Carpathians. Numbers of heavy guns have been sent there from the Trentino front, also from the forts and warships at Pola. The losses of guns in Galicia have been very serious

THE BRITISH FRONT.

CONSIDERABLE AIR ACTIVITY.

To-night's communiqué from General Haig says:—

There was considerable air activity in fine weather yesterday and twenty-two combats took place in the air. Most of them were indecisive. Two British machines were brought down.

The enemy last night emitted gas on a small front south-west of Messines, but infantry did not attack. Nothing important has occurred to-day.

BRITISH ARTILLERY MORE ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 25.

To-night's communiqué from General Haig says:—Hostile aircraft was active yesterday.

Our scouts attacked and drove back a reconnaissance of six machines attempting to cross our lines.

Our artillery to-day has been more active on the whole front.

PREMIER PRESIDES AT IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Asquith presided at an important conference to-day. It is believed to be connected with the Economic Conference in Paris.

Lord Crewe, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Foster were present and also Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Samuel and Lord Hardinge.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

The "Gazette" announces that Major-General W. Fry has been appointed temporarily in charge of administration vice Major-General Friend. The latter was commander of the forces in Ireland at the time of the rising.

The "Gazette" announces that Lieut.-Colonels L. W. Campbell and A. M. Elsmie, Indian Army, have been appointed temporary Brigadier-Generals.

MEXICAN DIVERSION.

DR. WILSON AROUSED FROM HIS SLEEP.

AMERICAN CAVALRY MAY BE ANNIHILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 24.

Very great tension has been caused by a report from Pershing that two troops of American cavalry may be annihilated treacherously at Carrizal.

Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, has had a long conference with President Wilson, whom he aroused from sleep.

Militia is being forwarded to the border as speedily as possible.

AN EMERGENCY EXISTS.

The house of Representatives unanimously agreed to a motion declaring that the emergency existed justifying President Wilson in transferring state militiamen into the army.

Mr. Mann the Republican leader declared that a state of war already practically existed in northern Mexico.

AMERICAN MILITIA HURRIED TO MEXICAN BORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 23.

The War Department has ordered the first five-thousand militia mobilised in the central and western states to be rushed immediately to the Mexican border.

"WITHOUT PROVOCATION."

AMERICANS ATTACKED BY MEXICANS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
ELPASO, June 23.

Pershing wireleses:—Stragglers from Carrizal report that 65 Americans were attacked without provocation by two hundred Mexicans. The captain and lieutenant commanding negro cavalry were killed.

BRITAIN TO SAFEGUARD AMERICAN INTERESTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, June 24.

It is stated that Great Britain will be asked to look after American interests in Mexico in the event of war.

MR. HEARST CLAMOURS FOR WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, June 23.

Mr. Hearst's papers are clamouring for a war with Mexico.

It is reported that the Entente diplomatists are endeavouring to prevent a rupture.

GERMANS CAPTURE RAILWAY LINER.

TAKEN TO ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 24.

The Great Eastern Railway liner Brussels, bound for Harwich, has been taken to Zeebrugge by four German destroyers.

CAPTURE OF BRUSSELS CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 24.

The German capture of the liner Brussels is confirmed. It is stated that she was taken to Zeebrugge by a German submarine.

KAISER THANKS KING OF SPAIN

EXPLOITS OF GERMAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CARTAGENA, June 22.

It is stated that the German submarine U35 carried an autograph letter from the Kaiser to King Alfonso thanking him for the welcome given by Spain to the Germans from the Cameroons, for whom the submarine discharged hospital stores.

The Commander boasts that he has destroyed fifty ships, including the French liner Provence.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN DUTCH INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, June 23.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" published a letter from a prominent German merchant at Surabaya bitterly complaining of the strong anti-German feeling in the Dutch East Indies. He says that many Germans will certainly leave Java after the war.

The German successes have not altered the sentiment of the Dutch as the "news service of our enemies performs its functions too well."

ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE EMPIRE.

MR. BONAR LAW ON PARIS CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

Speaking at a farewell dinner to Mr. Hughes, Mr. Bonar Law said he was certain that the resolutions of the Economic Conference would be adopted by the Government and the Commons and might be taken as representing the settled policy of the British Government.

Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Harcourt received a deputation headed by Mr. Hughes who submitted the tariff proposals of the British Empire Producers Organisation for the development of sugar production in the Empire. Mr. Bonar Law heartily welcomed the deputation and will submit their proposals to the Government.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS COMPLETELY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, June 22.

The Italian communiqué reports that an enemy attack on Mount Sperone and the Leoro Valley was completely repulsed. The enemy are strongly resisting our advance on Asiago.

ITALIANS MAINTAIN THE PRESSURE.

(REUTER' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

The Italian communiquè says:—We maintained the pressure against the enemy at Asiago.

SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 24.

The communiqué reports successful artillery and infantry actions on the Italian front.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE TIMED TOO LATE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Sidney Low, telegraphing from Italian Headquarters says there is the best reason to believe that the Austrian offensive was too late and there will probably be a rapid transfer of men and guns to the Carpathians.

ITALIAN C.-IN-C. PRAISES HIS STAFF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 25.

General Cadorna in an Order praises the Staff for the concentration of great forces which not merely arrested the enemy offensive on the whole front but has enabled a counter offensive now to be successfully begun.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTER TO SERBIA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 23.

Count Sforza, Minister at Peking, has been appointed Minister to Serbia.

CONFLICTS WITH ZEPPELINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 24.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

An honours' list in the "Gazette" refers to conflicts with Zeppelins scouting in conjunction with the naval raid on Lowestoft.

Flight-Lieutenants Nicholl and Hands pursued a Zeppelin 65 miles to sea and dived to within a few hundred feet and attacked it with bombs.

Flight-Lieutenant Smith pursued a Zeppelin 50 miles seaward and in returning sighted the enemy fleet and bombed a submarine compelling it to submerge.

All three obtain the Distinguished Service Cross.

CONFERENCE OF ULSTER NATIONALISTS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

Ulster Nationalists held a private conference at Belfast to consider Mr. Lloyd George's proposals. There were seven hundred delegates present. Mr. Redmond presided.

It is stated that Mr. Redmond declared he would resign the leadership of the Irish party if the exclusion of the six Ulster counties was not accepted by the Convention.

Eventually the conference voted the acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals by 475 votes to 265.

LORD WIMBORNE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, June 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Wimborne's resignation had been accepted.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

RECONSTRUCTION OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

Presiding at the first meeting of the Governors of the School of Oriental Studies, the Cabinet Minister, Mr. Henderson, emphasised, that the school would play an important part in the reconstruction of commerce and industry, by assisting Britain to secure and control the sources of raw material and open new markets in Africa and the East.

He hoped that the school would become the chief centre of research to which learned Indians and Egyptians would turn for guidance in their studies.

S. J. Harton has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the School. It is understood that a further appeal for funds will shortly be made.

PLAGUE IN JAVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

Sixteen members of the Salvation Army have left for Java to assist in stamping out plague.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

VICEROY'S REVIEW AT ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 24.

The annual general meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association was held this evening at the Viceregal Lodge. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. There was a large audience including H. E. Lady Chelmsford, Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. Claude Hill, Sir Pardey and Lady Lukis and many others. The Council of the Association occupied a table in the centre of the Council Hall and Mr. Ridsdale, Commissioner of the War Committee in London, was among those present. The Commander-in-Chief, as Chairman of the Indian Council, presented the annual report and dwelt upon the good work done by the Association and appealed for more members, and concluded by informing that owing to the war the All-India St. John competition would be abandoned. Colonel Hendley gave a detailed account of the work of the Association and eulogised the services of Colonel Blackham, formerly secretary, Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. W. G. A. Hanrahan, now acting secretary of the Association.

His Excellency the Viceroy invested Lieut.-Col. Bayley with the badge of Honorary Serving Brother. After adoption of accounts his Excellency addressed the meeting, in the course of which he announced the affiliation of the Indian Branch of St. John Ambulance with the Joint-War Committee of Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society for the period of the war. He also announced a gift of £30,000 from the War Committee towards the working expenses and Rs. 21,000 from the Maharajah of Patiala.

Reviewing the work of the Association, his Excellency said that there were now 275 centres of the Association in India as compared with 14 in 1914 representing a substantial advance on the figures of 1914, but he trusted that during the period of his presidency of the Indian Council, an even greater advance might be made, and that no district of any importance in India might be without its own properly constituted local centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association. It could hardly be said that a membership of 3,000 in this vast country was adequate, and yet the life of a society of this nature must depend on adequate membership. His Excellency urged upon the Council to give their close attention to this matter and upon the people of India to help the Indian Council with their generous co-operation.

ALLEGED MURDER ON A STEAMER.

SEQUEL TO A QUARREL OVER A COAT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of one Abdul Raheem Roshan Mahomed, a coal man on board the s.s. Itinda, whose throat was cut. The man who is suspected of the offence was present at the inquiry.

In his evidence the Police Surgeon, Dr. Arthur Powell, stated that death, in his opinion, was due to the wound on the throat. The wound could have been inflicted with the knife produced in court.

Bhagoo Devji, a whitewasher and painter, said that witness with five other workmen went on board the Itinda on Saturday at the same time as the crew returned on board. They were put to work in the fireman's forecastle. While they were working, after 15 minutes, the deceased and the suspected man came there. They were working on the left hand side as one entered. The suspected man was looking for a coat. He could not find it. He asked them if they had taken the coat. They answered in the negative and he then asked the deceased who said that his coat might be somewhere there. Then there was some altercation. Witness did not understand Bengali. The suspected man gave the deceased a blow with the fist. Witness could not say whether there was any object in the fist of the suspected man. It was dark, somewhat dark. He (witness) saw the blow given. When the blow was given the deceased was resting on a board. He fell down and made a gurgling sound in his throat. They got frightened and ran out shouting for the tindal. The suspected man hid under a plank on which people slept. Witness identified the coat produced as that worn by the suspected man when he came in before the quarrel. Witness noticed that the coat was torn.

After other witnesses were examined, the suspected man, Naziralli Asan Mahomed made a statement. He said that he did not know anything about this until he heard that a man lay in the forecastle with his throat cut. He went there with others. The marks on his coat which looked like blood were really "supari" marks.

The jury returned a verdict of death from an incised wound on the throat. They were of opinion that the injury was sustained during a quarrel with the suspected man.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION FOR STUDENTS NEEDED.

The members of the Gokhale Society of Ahmedabad have passed the following resolution:—

"The Gokhale Society of Ahmedabad notes with great regret that for the last few years fresh students find great difficulty in securing admission to the Gujarat College and many of them have to give up their higher studies. They maintain that time has arrived when arrangements should be made to expand the present college and request the Government of Bombay to take early steps to make increased accommodation in the same."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

505-15.—Jam R & D, Jalram Jalooji, & ors, v. Kuppa Dhulla & Co., Mehta D & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

994-15.—C P D'Cunha, Carolina dos Santos, widow, v. Dominic Joseph Pinto, and ors, Captain and V P De Cunha, Part Heard.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chitnis M and K, Part Heard, 24-6-16.

933-15.—Subnis & G, Ramchandra Vishwanath Divadkar, v. Shantaram Vishwanth Divadkar, & ors., Ard H D & Co., Part Heard 19-6-16.

C C 1443-15.—Payne & Co., Goomanji Prithviraj, a firm, v. Mirjamal Gajanand, a firm, Patell & Ez.

1389-15.—Dik Dh & P, Moreshwar Narayen Save, v. Krishnarao Narayen Save, & ors, Jeh M & S, Dik Dh & P.

179-15.—Captain & V., Birdichand Auraj, a firm, v. Nensukhdas Shivarayen, a firm, Madh K & C.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

780-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhai K & G.

666-15.—Vachhad & Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Baldeodas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

76-14.—Ard H D & Co., Damji Dewsey Virpar, v. Haji Jusub Haji Mahomed, Captain & V.

1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Foxmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT.

585-16.—Ragh N & Co., Ramappa Malkappa Karavi, a firm, v. Mitha Abdul Latiff Oosman, a firm, Little & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

553-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co., Ld., in Liquidation, Bhaishanker K & G.

187-15.—Jeh G & B, Gullam Abbas Syaballi, v. Hassanalli Tyaballi & anr, Payne & Co.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v. Tuljaram Harakchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld, (in liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

98-16.—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v. Ibram Sulleman, Payne & Co.

47-16.—Dubash & Co., Sherinbai, v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash & ors, Surveyor & Co.

243-16.—Kharas & Co., for a pauper, Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir, v. Sonabai, widow,

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, S M & Co.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 23.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Harrison resigns his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir M. W. Lenton resigns the Civil Service.

Munshi Kharan Singh, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Delhi, reverts to the Punjab.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C. T. Daukes is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.

Major H. Stewart is granted six months' leave.

Monsieur Harold Martin holds charge of the Consolate of Spain at Bombay.

Mr. G. H. Cochren Wilson has been appointed Acting Consular Agent at Bassein.

Captain H. Dening, 25th Cavalry, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. G. Gupta has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi.

Mr. E. Burdon has been appointed Additional Deputy Financial Adviser.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Pilgrim is appointed Tandin Export to the Government of India and attached to the Forest College, Dehra Dun.

Mr. E. C. Ansorge reverts to Bihar.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Church, Manager, Allie Tea Company, Assam, is appointed to the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. C. L. Pringle resigned.

Mr. T. H Potts is appointed Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. D. Green officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, N. W. Railway.

Mr. V. H. Boalth officiates as Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

What is the Net Result?

"The Hindu":—We dare say that Provincial Governors do learn a good deal in their tours. But the tax-payers are somewhat more prosaic and utilitarian in their views. They ask—and they have to be answered to their satisfaction in constitutionally governed countries where the principle of tax-payers controlling finance is recognised—what is the net result of the increase of knowledge on the part of the Head of the Administration. They cannot afford to be always paying for the acquisition of knowledge by Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council. We do not think that an impartial inquiry into the result of the tours of the Heads of Administrations in India will leave the point much in doubt.

An Awkward Position.

"The Statesman":—The passage at arms which took place at the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday between the Governor and Mr. Wacha emphasises the awkward position which the Governor of a province, and still more the Viceroy and Governor-General, are liable to occupy in these days of enlarged Councils. Only Mr. Wacha could have had the audacity, to use no stronger an expression, to tax Lord Willingdon to his face with spending too much of the public money in touring. The Governor appears to have met the charge with *sang froid*, and his retort that any money was well spent which enabled him to see the country and the people with his own eyes was very much to the point. But as the legislative bodies, from the Imperial Council downwards, develop their critical and debating possibilities, the heads of the Government must find it increasingly awkward to preside over their deliberations. The late Viceroy clearly recognised this tendency, for he frequently absented himself from the Legislative Council, his place being taken by the Vice-President. So long as Governors and Viceroys do not object to little rebuffs, it is of course to the good that they should remain in touch with the public side of legislation, but as incidents such as that which happened in the Bengal Council last year tend to recur with increasing frequency the heads of the Government may gradually find it desirable to withdraw more and more from direct participation in the proceedings.

Spontaneous Loyalty.

The "Madras Mail":—A correspondent has very kindly sent us a copy of a New Zealand paper, the "Auckland Star," an article which pays a tribute of praise to India for what she has done in the way of contributing troops to take part in the war. The despatch of 300,000 trained men in little more than a year, says our contemporary, was a very fine achievement, but even if India did not contribute another man to the Empire's armies in the field, her record would be splendid. "The loyalty of India and South Africa in this war," says the paper, "is the finest tribute paid in all history to enlightened Imperialism." We have no doubt that a very high compliment is intended in these words which we have quoted, but they leave us dissatisfied. It seems to us that in the appreciation of the New Zealand paper there is an implication of paying policy about India's loyalty, which, as a matter of fact, was thoroughly spontaneous.

Indian Home Rule and the Empire.

"New India":—As regards representation in the Imperial Council and Parliament, there is no more difficulty in arranging for India, than in arranging for the Dominions; if New Zealand with a population of a million can be represented so as not to be wholly swamped by the 45 millions of the United Kingdom, India's 315 millions need not swamp the 45. India need have no fear of being held as of small account in the Empire, for 315 millions of people, self-governing, with an adequate army and navy, and with the growing wealth which will be hers when she controls her own resources, can never be a negligible quantity in an Empire of 434 millions. India, with Home Rule, can take care of herself.

THEFT, ROBBERY,
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CHEMISTS,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

TWO POLICE CONSTABLES SHOT DEAD

TRAGEDY AT DACCA.

NO ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 24.

Two head constables, Surendranath Mukerjee and Rohinikumar Mukerjee were shot dead in a slum of Dacca town on the night of the 21st instant. No arrests have been made.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Later reports received to-day in Calcutta only disclose a few further facts respecting the police assassinations in Dacca and do not explain exactly how they occurred. It would appear, however, that the two head constables were on duty in the town when they were shot down in a gully in one of the mohullas of the city. The body of one bore nine wounds and the other five. Mauser pistols were used, and they probably belonged to Messrs. Rodda and Company's consignment which was stolen in 1914. No arrests have as yet been made.

NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

LORD CURZON MENTIONED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Connaught is returning to England in October and Prince Alexander of Teck will be unable to succeed, as he is on active service.

OTTAWA, June 23.

Lord Curzon's name is mentioned as successor to the Duke of Connaught.

BRITISH PRISONERS WITH THE TURKS.

TREATED WITH EVERY KINDNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 25.

General Lake reports that he has received very reliable information that the British officers, prisoners of war captured at Kut, have received excellent treatment at the hands of the Turks, more especially in the case of the sick and wounded who have received every kindness, British officers are being paid by the Turks apparently at about one-third of full rates.

Five or six General officers with the personal staff were expected to go to Brousse and the remaining British officers, rank and file, to Angora or Konia and Indian all ranks to Konia.

All British officers, except those admitted to hospital, left Baghdad for up-country May 28, apparently accompanied by Indian servants. The rank and file left for up-country in detachments during May.

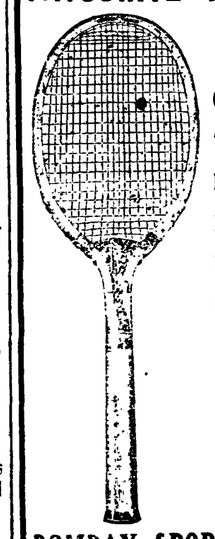
There is a hope that our medical officers may be handed back shortly on the Tigris front, when the Turkish medical personnel is handed back to the Turks.

THE HON. DR. FERNANDES.

A largely attended and representative meeting of the people of Kanara was held at Karwar to express their satisfaction at the nomination of the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, as a member of the Legislative Council, and to convey their thanks to Government for the same. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That the President of this meeting (Rao Bahadur R. R. Gangoli) be authorised to send the following telegram to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—'Kanara people in meeting assembled, beg to convey their best thanks to H. E. for honouring this district by nominating to the Legislative Council a distinguished and honoured son of Kanara.'"

It is notified that sanitary measures against plague are imposed on arrivals from Port Said.

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SOLE AGENTS.

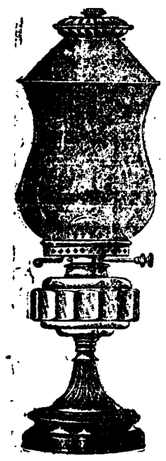
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CALCUTTA TURF CLUB CASE.

RIGHT OF STEWARDS TO EXCLUDE DEFAULTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Continuing his arguments in the Turf Club case, Sir S. P. Sinha, referring to the case of 1907 between the Secretary of State and the Turf Club, remarked that the interpretation put upon it by the other side was opposed to commonsense and there was no merit in that interpretation. There was nothing in the passage in which the word "trust" occurred, but it was not in the sense in which beneficiaries were entitled to come to court. As regards the second part of the case, that even if the Stewards had a right to warn, the plaintiff off, they had no right to defame him, counsel said there was nothing defamatory in the notice which appeared in the racing calender. The decision that the plaintiff should be excluded from access to the race course was clearly not defamation. The notice did not say that he had been guilty of bribing riding boys and even if it had said so, counsel submitted, evidence in this case had shown that the statement was absolutely true. It was common ground that a bicycle passed from the plaintiff to the riding boy Budhu. It was admitted that jockeys and riding boys could give useful information and plaintiff was a person to whom such information would be valuable owing to the nature of his work. The receipt regarding the alleged sale of the bicycle was the most cogent evidence that the bicycle was not sold. In conclusion counsel submitted that the plaintiff had accepted the fact that the Stewards had jurisdiction over him.

A STEWARD'S EVIDENCE

Sir S. P. Sinha then proceeded to call evidence. Mr. Charles David Stuart examined said he was a Steward of the Turf Club. At the meeting of 29th September last, when the plaintiff was called to attend, except Sir Allan Arthur all other Stewards were present. They got information from the trainer Scott that the plaintiff had been guilty of tampering with the riding boys. Plaintiff denied the charge. Plaintiff at first said no jockeys or riding boys had ever gone to his house, but subsequently said Budhu went to his house to purchase a bicycle. Then they unanimously came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was guilty of the charge and warned him off. Since they were unanimous they did not record any further evidence.

Witness then described what happened at the meeting.

Cross-examined, the witness said the plaintiff was warned off for communicating with riding boys and giving a bribe to Budhu. The notice was intended to mean that the plaintiff had been guilty of improper conduct. It was a very great stigma on a man to be warned off. Trainers and owners could be affected by bribing the riding boys. It would lead to other corrupt practices. It would lead the riding boys to pull horses at gallops and other malpractices.

The Court then rose for the day and further hearing will be resumed after Justice Chaudhuri finishes the sessions.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain W. G. Paton, Scottish Rifles.
Captain C. L. Pennefather, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. H. Barling, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. W. Farley, Warwicks,
Second-Lieut. D. Mould, Warwicks.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. O. Earnshaw, Engineers.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut. C. L. Jones, Gloucesters.
Lieut. H. A. Llewellyn, South Wales Borderers.

DIED.

Lieut. J. Ford, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain F. M. Davis, Londons.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. G. A. Jones, Middlesex.

NOW PRISONERS.

Captain D. Grinnell-Milne, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain F. C. Austin, North Staffords.
Captain C. W. Davis, Warwicks.
Captain F. E. Hillyer, Hampshires.
Captain J. D. Nicholl, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. A. D. Burnett-Brown, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Lieut. E. P. Reynolds, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. H. Daniels, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. F. N. Hillier, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Horsley, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. D. Macleod, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Millar, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. L. Pearson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. N. A. Rattray, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. Reece, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Thurburn, Scottish Rifles.

LONDON, June 21.

KILLED.

Captain H. W. Greasy, Essex.
Second-Lieut. A. N. Bingley, Machine gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Santier, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. H. Whitehead, Artillery.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. W. P. Key, Yorkshire L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C. L. Brown, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. G. S. Maclure, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. S. Berrington, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. W. Cheetham-Strode, Border Regiment.
Lieut. I. J. Cowgill, Sherwoods.
Lieut. M. S. Hayes, Artillery.
Lieut. P. O. Philips, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. G. D. Alexander, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. E. L. Amies, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J. Duffy, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. D. Fowler, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. W. T. Gray, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. W. Harris, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. N. MacGregor, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. H. R. May, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Walshe, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Woolley, West Kents.

MISSING.

Lieut. F. W. Parrish, Kings Royal Rifles.

At a public meeting held at Bardoli, under the presidentship of the Mamletdar, Mr. Lalshankerbhai, after addresses on the educational needs of Bardoli, an Educational Society was formed and a committee appointed to collect subscriptions. Rs. 1,500 were subscribed on the spot.

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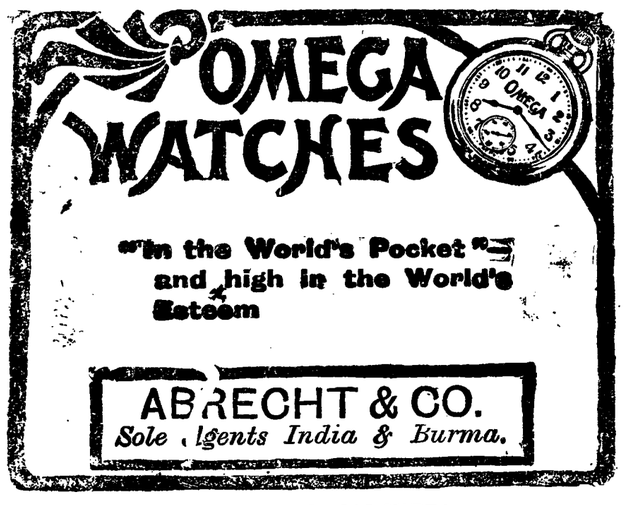
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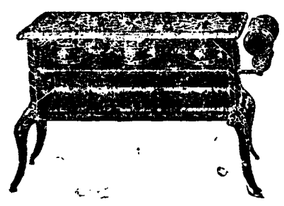
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